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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1854.

[WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS, 1s.]

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

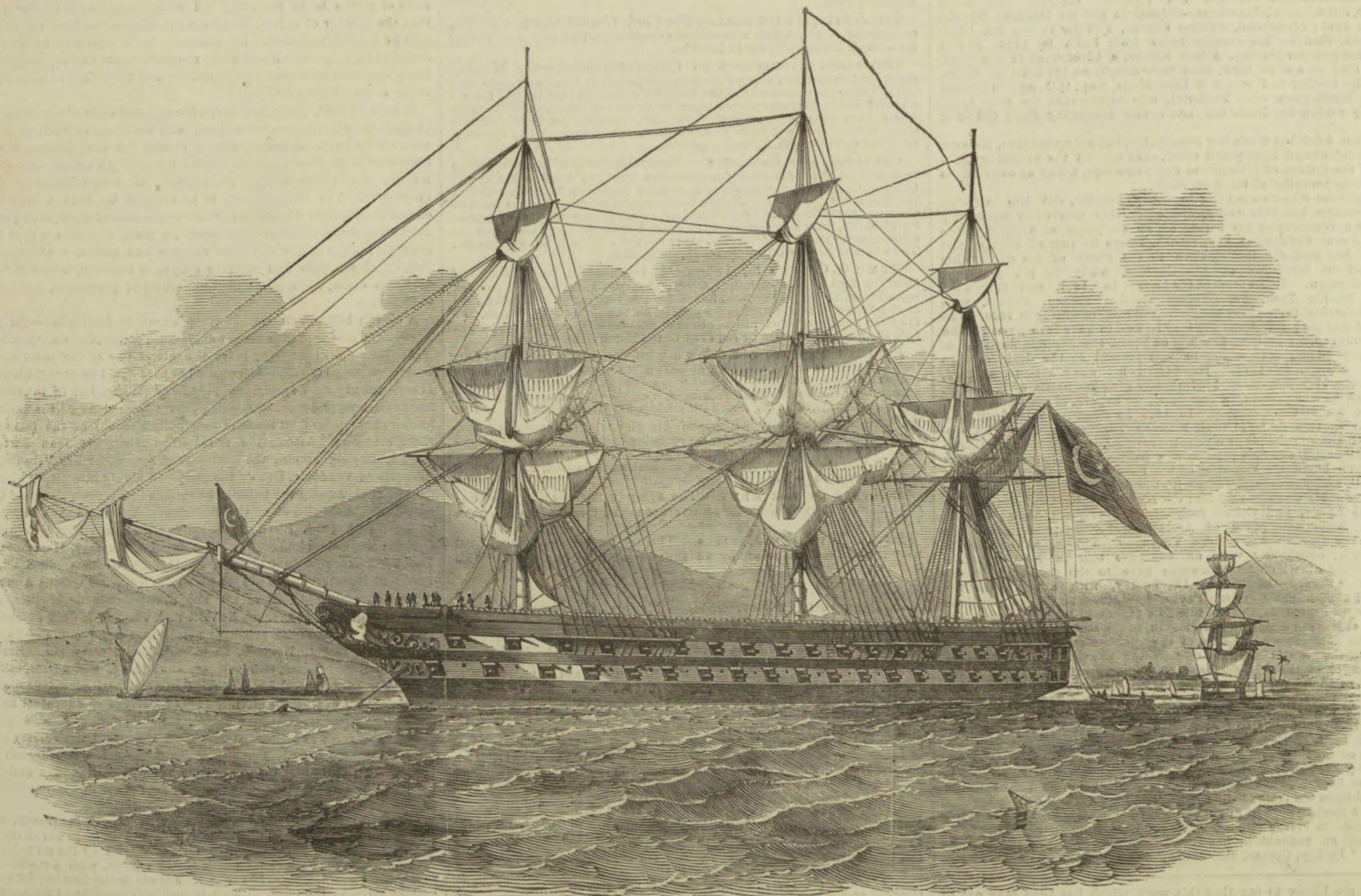
It may be doubted whether the civilised world ever offers so grand a spectacle as the opening of the British Parliament by Queen Victoria in person. The muster and parade of armies may be more brilliant, and, in many respects, more attractive to the taste of Continental Sovereigns and their people; but the annual assemblage of the Legislature of this free country is an event that appeals to higher faculties and emotions. It rises far above such merely physical displays as these. Despotism Monarchs are obliged to surround themselves with troops of armed men, and to mimic, even in peaceful ceremonies, the rude scenic effects of warfare, whenever on any great occasions they desire to make their royalty appreciated by a show-loving and hero-worshipping multitude. The scene when her Majesty, surrounded by her Court and by the Great Ministers of State takes her seat upon the throne in the House of Lords, is one of great beauty and magnificence in itself, but it has a moral significance and importance which vastly enhance its splendour, and make military parade of the most imposing kind appear vulgar and poor in comparison. It not only pleases the eye and fills the imagination, but it satisfies the judgment of the spectator. It may be said to do even more than this; for, rightly considered, it should increase his proper self-esteem and elevate in his own estimation the dignity of his citizenship. Those who witness a sight so brilliant, and even the countless thousands who read of it in the public journals, cannot but reflect, when her Majesty addresses the assemblage before her, that the speaker is the Sovereign of the greatest, and one of the most ancient empires in the world; whose fleets are in every sea, and whose power and commerce pervade the earth; that the individuals to whom her words are more immediately directed are a rich, intelligent, and popular aristocracy—who, by themselves, or their ancestors, have always proved themselves the friends of the liberty of the people; and the members of the House of Com-



ADMIRAL SLADE (MUCHAVER PACHA), OTTOMAN NAVY.
(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

mons—the most illustrious legislative body that ever existed in any country. They cannot but remember that the few and well-considered sentences which fall from the Royal lips are intended not only for the ears of those who are privileged to listen, but for the great English people in every part of the world—and, next to them, for the consideration and criticism of all civilised nations that can by any possibility be involved in our politics or interested in our progress.

The circumstances of Europe gave to the usual State ceremonial of Tuesday last an importance which no similar anniversary has had at any period within the recollection of the present generation. The great question of peace or war did not it is true, depend for its solution upon the words which the responsible Ministers of Queen Victoria advised their Sovereign to utter, but the anxiety of the nation was excited in the highest degree to know whether those words would assert the dignity of the British Empire; and the determination of its Government to do its best to maintain the equilibrium of Europe, by peaceful means, as long as peaceful means were both honourable and possible; and by warlike means whenever it became evident that the public disturber was not to be influenced by any other. The Speech has not belied expectation. The Emperor of Russia—who never appears to have believed that Great Britain and France were in earnest until their squadrons were in the Euxine—will understand, and, it is to be hoped, appreciate it. The immediate increase both of our military and naval armaments which the Speech, in its opening paragraph, so significantly announces, if it do not help the Czar to a pacific conclusion, will show the wavering Courts and Cabinets of Europe which side they had better take, if they wish to preserve themselves intact amid the impending crash, which is certain to follow on every point against which the united forces of Great Britain and France shall be directed. The result of the war—if war is to come—will be loss of power, of prestige, and of position to Russia; but to Austria, if she prefer a Russian alliance in a wrongful cause to a British



ADMIRAL SLADE'S (MUCHAVER PACHA'S) FLAG-SHIP "NUZETIEH," "VICTORIOUS."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and French alliance in a rightful one, it may be dismemberment and destruction. A similar fate may also await Prussia. If those Powers had the proper sagacity, they would see, ere too late, that participation with Russia is ruin to their true interests. If they had sagacity, even in a minor degree, they would see that their neutrality in such a cause is a voluntary abdication of their rank in Europe, which sinks them to the status of second-rate Powers, and fixes the date of their own decline.

In all the topics connected with Home Politics, the Queen's Speech is as satisfactory as in its short but pithy mention of Foreign Affairs. Deficient harvests no longer produce turmoil and sedition in this country. They cause the Government and the wealthy classes to sympathise with the people, but not to dread them. For this happy result the nation is indebted to the wisdom of the statesmen and legislators who recognised and affirmed the great principles of Free-trade. The allusion to this subject in her Majesty's Speech was as just as it was graceful; and the promise of a further extension of the principle to articles and interests not yet subjected to it will meet the public approval. Perhaps, too, in connection with the gratifying increase of Income over Expenditure which has accompanied the emancipation of trade from so many fiscal trammels it may induce other nations to ask themselves whether it would not be wise to imitate our example.

The reforms which the Ministry have promised are many and comprehensive; and, even without the more engrossing topic of a Continental war would have sufficed to render the Speech a remarkable one. The educational systems of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are to be improved; the efficiency of the Civil Service of the Crown is to be increased; the Ecclesiastical Courts—so antiquated, so cumbrous, and so costly—are to be relieved of their jurisdiction in testamentary and matrimonial cases; the practice of the Courts of Common Law, to which these cases are to be transferred, is to be amended; the Law of Settlement—which interferes with the freedom of labour, and prevents the working classes, especially the peasantry and farm labourers, from turning their industry to the most profitable account—is to be reconsidered, and, if practicable, amended; and the House of Commons is once more to be reformed. The Speech designates the direction of the reforms which are contemplated. They include the suppression and punishment of Bribery and Corrupt Practices at Elections, which is rather a purification than a reform; and an extension of the principles of the Reform Act of 1832. This may mean a further disfranchisement of small boroughs, and the transference of their privilege to new and rising towns; and may possibly include an extension of the franchise. Upon these and other points the public will be more fully informed as the Session advances. The importance of most of them is not easily to be overrated; and if only one-half of the reforms which are thus shadowed forth, be successfully carried through Parliament during the Session of 1854, it will be memorable in English history for other reasons than for the war against Russia. In the meantime the imminence of that war is the topic which most interests the nation. The significant language of the Speech, and the equally significant cheers of the multitude when the Turkish Ambassador was recognised on his way to the House of Lords, show that the Government and the people are of one mind. We doubt whether, after the lapse of a few months, the Emperor of Russia and his people will be in the same enviable position.

ADMIRAL [CAPTAIN] SLADE.

CAPTAIN ADOLPHUS SLADE (Muchaver Pacha), a Post Captain in the Royal Navy, is the fifth (third surviving) son of General Sir John Slade, Baronet, of Maunsell Grange, in the county of Somerset, G.C.H., and Colonel-in-Chief of the 5th Dragoon Guards. His eldest brother, John Henry, Lieutenant-Colonel in the 1st Dragoon Guards, died in 1843; his second, Charles George, a Major in the 3rd Light Dragoons, died on his passage home from India in 1838; and a third, but younger brother, Albert Robert, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, died at sea in 1828, from fever caught on the coast of Africa. He is also brother to Frederic William Slade, Esq., Q.C., and to Colonel Marcus Slade (twin with Frederic), who commanded the 90th Light Infantry during the Kafir war, and is now Inspecting Field Officer at York.

Captain Adolphus Slade is a remarkable, but not uncommon, instance of what talent and energy will effect, even against the withering influence of the system of favouritism and patronage, which at one time so extensively prevailed at the Admiralty.

This gallant officer owes little to the Admiralty, still less to party. His promotion has been tardy, and every step deservedly but hardly won. He commenced his career at an early age as a pupil in the Royal Naval College, at Portsmouth, where he carried off the gold medal; but had the mortification to see many of his competitors promoted to the rank of Post-Captain, while he yet remained a Midshipman. He entered the navy in 1817, and first went to sea in the *Tyne*, 26, Captain Gordon Thomas Falcon, with whom he served three years in South America, returning in 1820. The remainder of his professional life may be said to have been passed in the Mediterranean, for we next find him on board the *Revenge*, flag-ship of Sir Harry Neale, with whom he was present at the demonstration against Algiers, in 1824. He passed his examination in 1822, and on the 27th November, 1827, shortly after the battle of Navarino, (at which he was present, in command, we believe, of the *Hind cutter*), obtained his first commission. In 1828 he went upon half-pay, and war having then declared itself between Turkey and Russia, he proceeded to Constantinople as a private traveller, but wisely availed himself on all occasions of his position as a British officer. In this capacity he was on board the flag-ship of the then Captain Pacha (Achmet Papudgi), and accompanied him with the whole fleet on a cruise in the Black Sea. He was also on board the *Blonde* frigate, Captain (now Sir Edward) Lyons, and visited Sebastopol, Odessa, and Varna in that vessel. After the peace of Adrianople he traversed the whole line of the Russian army from Varna to Widdin, and thence to Adrianople, concluding with an extensive tour in Asia Minor—a full account of which he afterwards gave to the public under the title of "Records of Travel in Turkey, with a cruise in the Black Sea with the Captain Pacha." Lieutenant Slade remained unemployed until 1834, but not idle; he placed himself as a student at the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, in the senior department; and, under the able superintendence of the professors there, made himself master of the highest branches of scientific knowledge. In January, 1834, he joined the *Caledonian*, 120, flag-ship of Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, as additional Lieutenant, selected by the Admiral himself as an officer most competent to assist him in the delicate negotiations which he might have to transact as Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. Lieutenant Slade served in the *Caledonian* until 1837, and during that time was constantly employed by the Admiral in matters of the most confidential nature connected with Constantinople and our policy in the East. He was twice, we believe—certainly once—again at Sebastopol, and furnished a most valuable report to his Admiral upon the state of the defences of that great naval arsenal of Russia, a most important document, and one which we trust is yet to be found in some pigeon-hole at the Admiralty. He again published an account of his travels during these years under the title of "Turkey, Greece, and Malta," and remained unemployed and

unnoticed till 1841; at the close of which year (when Lord Auckland was First Lord of the Admiralty), after being twenty-six years in the service, he was at length promoted to the rank of Commander. Having attained this rank, he placed himself in the Arsenal at Woolwich, for the purpose of studying steam, where he obtained a first-class certificate; and, in 1846, (July 2nd), was put in command—not of a steamer, but—of a sailing-vessel, the *Recruit*, 12-gun iron brig, of a new construction; and for which he found the greatest difficulty in obtaining volunteers. He remained in this vessel till she was paid off, at the close of 1847, employed upon particular service on the coast of Spain and at the Azores, and in the performance of which his conduct was highly approved.

On the 1st January, 1849, the Earl of Auckland, First Lord of the Admiralty, died suddenly; and it was during the interregnum which occurred between his death and the appointment of his successor that Commander Slade obtained his post rank. The power was in the First Sea Lord, Admiral Deans Dundas, the gallant Admiral who now commands the English fleet in the Black Sea, was the First Sea Lord; and on the 10th January, 1849, Commander Slade's name, with that of William Peel (son of Sir Robert), appeared in the *Gazette* as promoted to the rank of Post Captain.

Captain Slade has held no actual command in the British service since attaining his post-rank. At the close of 1849, he was again at the Naval College at Portsmouth, when the rumour of probable disturbances between Turkey and Austria, on account of the asylum which the former Power had granted to the Hungarian refugees, made it desirable that some officer should be sent out to the Mediterranean, whose knowledge of the language and customs of the Ottomans might be of service to the Admiral Commanding-in-Chief: Captain Slade was selected by the Foreign-office to discharge this important duty; and at their suggestion, we believe, was appointed by the Admiralty Second Captain of the *Queen* flag-ship, in the Mediterranean. He proceeded to join that ship within twenty-four hours of his appointment; and, after a very short service as additional Captain thereof, was lent (we believe the term is) to the Turkish Government; and, under these circumstances, is now serving in their fleet, with the rank of full Admiral, and the title of Muchaver Pacha (which means, consulting or advising Pacha).

Captain Slade is one of the most scientific officers in the service; in addition to which he is familiar with the principal languages of the Mediterranean, viz., French, Spanish, and Italian; and also with Turkish—and is, perhaps, the only English officer who is well acquainted with the latter language.

The Portrait upon the preceding page has been engraved from a family picture. We have also engraved the Admiral's Flag-ship, which bears the Turkish name *Nazretieh* (in English, *Victorious*). She was built in the Turkish waters, in 1835, by Mr. Rhodes, an American: she is a noble specimen of naval architecture, and will, no doubt, should her services be required, prove herself a powerful and dangerous antagonist. Her dimensions and armament are as follow:—

DIMENSIONS.			
Length between perpendiculars	..	..	202 feet
Beam	..	..	48 "
Displacement	..	..	4200 tons
Draught forward	..	..	21½ feet
" Aft	..	..	23 "

ARMAMENT.			
Main deck	..	..	36 32-pounders
Lower deck	..	..	36 45 "
All nine feet guns.			

Our Engraving is from a sketch with which we have been favoured by Lieut. Montague O'Reilly, of H.M.S. *Retribution*.

WARLIKE INDICATIONS.

THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

We are enabled to announce that diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Russia are broken off. His Excellency Baron de Brunnow, Ambassador of the Czar at the Court of St. James's, leaves London at an early hour to-morrow morning.—*Morning Post*, Thursday.

Yesterday his Excellency the Russian Ambassador, Baron Brunnow, gave notice to the servants not immediately waiting on his Excellency, that their services were no longer required, as the Baron was about to leave the country. Every preparation has been made to enable his Excellency to leave at once. The hour or day of departure depends entirely on the completion of the arrangements necessary for the Ambassador to leave. The preparations requisite to enable his Excellency to leave are going on with the greatest rapidity.—*Globe* of Thursday.

MISSION TO CONSTANTINOPLE.—Sir John Burgoyne is about to proceed in company with, it is said, Colonel Ardent to Constantinople; these officers being commissioned by their respective Governments to proceed there on duty connected with military engineering. Several military councils have been held at the Tuileries with respect to this subject, at which the most eminent French military engineers have assisted. The Emperor has been present at all, and has taken great interest in their labours.—*Post*.

SIR JOSEPH THACKWELL.—The *Cork Constitution* states that, on Monday, a telegraphic message was received in that city, summoning Sir Joseph Thackwell over to London.

IMPORTANT DESPATCHES TO CONSTANTINOPLE.—On Monday night the Government sent off to our Ambassador at Constantinople, and to the Commander-in-Chief of the fleet, the official answer to the formal question of the Emperor of Russia, as to the reason why the British naval forces have entered the Black Sea. Mr. Tucker, the bearer of the despatches, proceeds at once to Marseilles, and thence by the *Caradoc*, despatch steam-vessel, to the Bosphorus.

CRUTCHES AND BANDAGES.—About fifty tons of medical stores were sent out from Southampton yesterday week, by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Constantinople steamer, *Rajah*, to the British fleet in the Black Sea. These stores were contained in nearly 250 packages, and their contents comprised everything that would be necessary after a great naval battle, such as crutches, knee-caps, bandages, apparatus, and instruments for surgical operations, every requisite for gun-shot wounds, &c. The whole of the stores were sent from Haslar.

ADMIRAL CORRY'S SQUADRON.—It is stated in letters received from the fleet of Rear-Admiral Corry, that the vessels of the western squadron at Lisbon are ordered home, for the purpose of being stationed at the Nile and on the anchorage ground off the port of Sheerness, and are to be kept in a constant state of readiness for any emergency, and in case their services should be required in the North Seas.—*Times*.

PRUDENT PRECAUTIONS.—We are informed by a correspondent that a number of Russian ships that were at Liverpool have been sold to British subjects, and taken over, with the officers and crews, to be navigated under the British flag. Information on the subject, we understand, has been forwarded to the Board of Trade.—*Shipping Gazette*.

THE greatest activity is being used in all our naval arsenals: new ships, principally screw-steamers, are being launched, and others are being equipped with the utmost despatch. The offices at the Horse Guards, and the military stations in connection therewith, are unremitting in their exertions.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—The army estimates for the ensuing financial year provide for an increase to the forces of no less than 10,000 men.

ROYAL NAVY AND MARINES.—The active forces of the Royal Navy are also to be increased by an addition of 10,000 seamen and 3000 marines.

A DISAPPOINTED SUITOR.—The *Madras Athenaeum* states that a native suitor was committed one day last month by the Chief Justice for contempt of court, under rather novel circumstances. He had brought an action against certain persons, which was unsuccessful, and when the verdict was pronounced he took out a knife and began to cut his throat before all the public. Of course he was instantly seized, and Sir Christopher sent him off to gaol, for the attempt to perpetrate a felony, "an act of authority which will tend to confuse still further the native notions as to what a man may do with his own."

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IN FIVE DAYS.—The *New York Tribune* says:—"The new steamer *W. Norris*, which is to make the passage to Europe in five or six days, is rapidly approaching completion. Her outside is nearly finished, and she may be aloft in a fortnight. This vessel is simply flat and sharp, with a good model for running fast in smooth water. She is made unusually strong, by having her timbers strapped diagonally with bars of iron, and by an iron keelson extending from the keel to the deck, excepting in the central part of the vessel, devoted to the engine. This keelson is composed of two parallel sheets of iron near half an inch in thickness, less than a foot apart, and so fashioned and connected as to form a water tank. On either side of this keelson are bilge keelsons, formed in the same manner, also connected with the deck. It is expected that these unusual supports will give such an amount of strength and solidity to the steamer as to make her excel all other vessels of similar dimensions."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The apparent impossibility of any pacific termination of the Oriental question seems to reconcile people here to the idea of war, to a considerable extent. Among the military the desire to be engaged in it is decidedly marked, and to such an extent, that all seek to take places in the army which it is supposed will be sent to Turkey. So numerous, indeed, are the demands, that it is found necessary to take measures to prevent the Bureaux being encumbered by the number of military men who come to seek enrolment. The Minister of War is more than ever averse to according leaves of absence. M. de Kisseleff, last week, at a soirée, in the house of M. G.—, at Beaujon, made no secret of his opinion of the impossibility of an amicable arrangement of matters; and expressed his deep regret at the impending necessity of his departure from Paris, where he is so generally popular, and where he has for so many years led a mode of life so agreeable to him. M. de Kisseleff's habitual circumspection is so great, that there remains little or no doubt of the result of an affair of which he speaks so unreservedly.

The Russian Government entertains the greatest jealousy of permitting the entrance of strangers, whom it regards as spies. A Frenchman recently quitted Paris, with a passport duly signed by M. de Kisseleff, for Southern Russia and the Crimea; and, having gone to Sebastopol, he was, on visiting the Place d'Armes, accosted by a Russian officer, who demanded his business. Our traveller replying that he merely came as a *voyageur*, and producing his passport, the officer informed him that his passport was for Southern Russia; that he was forbidden only to enter Sebastopol or the Caspian Sea; and, without further parley, put him on board of a vessel starting for Odessa, where, however, he received all due attention and politeness, the Captain refusing even to accept passage money.

Prince Napoleon took his departure on Monday, for Brussels, where he is gone on a visit to the King of the Belgians. It is not supposed that this step has any particular signification beyond the general desire of establishing a continuation of the good understanding subsisting between the two countries, at a moment when the prospect of a war which concerns all Europe renders it doubly desirable that allies should strengthen the links already existing between them.

A brilliant ball was given at the Palais Royal on Thursday, by M. de Cambacérès, Grand Master of the Ceremonies. On Sunday, a ball (non-official), at which the Emperor appeared, was given by the Prince Jérôme; and the Prince Murat followed the example on Wednesday. Fêtes at private houses continue to be as few and far between as ever.

The ball at the Hôtel de Ville, on Saturday night, was, as was expected, very brilliantly attended, and, though crowded, was more select than these entertainments are in general. The appearance of an *ouvrier*, in his working costume, in the midst of the guests, excited among the authorities, as well as among the *invités*, no small degree of astonishment, the greatest strictness having been observed in the examination of the tickets.

A commission has been formed, and a subscription opened, for the erection, by the Commune de Rueil (in which she lies buried), of a monument to the Empress Josephine.

The apartment called the *Salle de l'Empereur*, at the Hôtel de Ville, has just been decorated by the completion of the ceiling painted by M. Ingres. This work is of an allegorical character, representing the Emperor Napoleon I. mounting to the skies, attended by Victory and Nemesis. Notwithstanding the very doubtful and now happily nearly exploded taste, in which the ridiculous rarely fails to mingle with the sublime in these compositions, when treating of modern personages and events, the execution of the work in a great measure redeems this primary defect; and it is whispered in the artist circles that there is a probability of its bringing its author to a seat in the Senate—such an act having its precedent in the case of David, the painter, under Napoleon I., who had his place at the Luxembourg.

The statement contained in our last of the probability of the destruction of the present Palais d'Industrie, and the erection of a new one in the Champs de Mars, is not, it appears, to be carried out: the loss of time, money, space, and labour, that such a plan must necessarily entail, being too formidable to be encountered; more especially when the state of affairs is so menacing all over Europe as to render it likely that the number of objects sent from the different nations to furnish it will be much diminished. Its unsuitness for the purpose for which it is designed is, however, none the less unquestionable, and various plans are being considered for making alterations and additions, so as to obviate, as far as may be, its defects.

It appears that, notwithstanding the agitated state of the country, the projects for demolitions, alterations, and buildings in Paris are no less active than ever. A plan is now proposed for the opening of a new boulevard in the Faubourg St. Marcel, occupying a length of two kilometres, and calculated at an expense of four millions of francs (£160,000). The improvement to be effected by such a measure, in one of the worst and most unwholesome quarters of Paris, is unquestionable; but, undertaken at this moment, it must, of course, add to one of the crying evils of the day—the expense and difficulty attending the lodging of the poor and working classes in this city, whose sufferings from this cause, when added to the dearness of provisions, are already most severe.

A charity ball, for the benefit of an excellent institution—the Asile-Ecole-Fénélon—is to take place on Monday, at the Italian Opera-house.

At this moment is taking place the sale of one of the most singular and interesting collection of autographs that could be brought together. It contains not mere specimens of the handwriting, but in innumerable instances long and most interesting letters from some of the most celebrated characters of all classes (principally French) of the last two or three centuries. Among the naval illustrations are Jean Bart, Duquesne, Duguay-Trouin, the Comte d'Estrées, Tourville, Vironne, and François de Vendôme, Duc de Beaufort—all highly interesting historical documents. Among the military celebrities figure the Princes de Condé and de Conti, Wellington, the Maréchaux Villeroi and Villars, Chamillart, de Bayard, Biron de Guise, Massena, Berthier, Gouvion, St. Cyr, Desaix, Championnet, &c. Voltaire and Rousseau, Marmontel and Buffon, Mesdames du Châtelet, du Defant, Geoffrin, de Staël, &c., represent literature. There are also letters from our Queens Anne and Elizabeth, and from Charles the First; from Marie de Medicis, Anne d'Autriche, Henri IV.; Louis XIV., XV., XVI., and XVIII.; Napoleon; and from almost all the principal actors in the Revolution—St. Just, Robespierre, Marat, Barnave, Condorcet, Collet d'Herbois, Mirabeau, Vergniaud, &c. These, however, are but a few of the names, taken at random from among those contained in this most precious collection, which is well worthy the attention of all persons of education and intelligence.

At the Odéon was celebrated last week the 233rd anniversary of the birth of Molière. "Les Femmes Savantes" and the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme" were represented on this occasion; and Randoux declaimed an ode composed by M. Philogène Boyer for the event.

It was reported in Paris on Wednesday that Russian transports, which had been sent from the European to the Asiatic ports on the Black Sea, belonging to Russia, having been fallen in with by the united squadrons, were at once sent back to the Russian ports, with a warning not to come out again. This is at once an answer to the demand for explanations made by the Czar. Russia is positively interdicted from making use of the Black Sea.

* We are happy to say that this work, which has been long out of print, is just republished.

The French Government has given unequivocal evidence of its intention to increase the army. The *Moniteur* of Sunday contained a decree calling out 40,000 men of the class of 1851, whose services have hitherto been dispensed with. The decree does not say, to be sure, that the object of the new levy is to enable the Emperor to fight the Russians; but the fact is as clear as if it had been stated. The first levy of the class of recruits of 1851 was called out by a decree, dated the 22nd of August, 1852. The second levy of the same class was not called out till the 28th of January, 1854. And why called out then? The decree says, "to fill up the vacancies created by the liberation in the special arms." It would have been just as well to say that ten new battalions of the Chasseurs de Vincennes having been recently created by picking men from all the infantry of the line, it is found necessary, in presence of the impending war, to fill the vacancies thus created in the different regiments; and the remaining half of the contingent of 1851 is called out for this purpose. The effect, necessarily, is to add 40,000 men to the standing army.

The maritime preparations of France proceed with undiminished activity. A body of 700 sailors and carpenters have just been detached from Boulogne for Brest and Toulon. Brittany also furnishes great numbers of men. The port of Rochefort has furnished 500 men. Fortunately for the requirements of the present conjuncture, the various naval stores and dockyards were amply provided; and it is by drawing largely on these accumulated supplies that M. Ducos has been able, with his reduced budget, to provide for present wants.

A contract has just been taken at Rochefort for the equipment of 15,000 men; they are to be furnished within one month, independent of 20,000 more, which number is nearly complete.

At a council of general officers, summoned to the Tuilleries by the French Emperor on Monday, the eventual expedition of a French land force to the East was discussed in its strictly military bearings. It is understood that the general opinion was that a larger force than was originally contemplated should be sent, and that it should consist of four divisions of 20,000 men each.

The *Times* article of Tuesday, in anticipation of the Queen's Speech was telegraphed to Paris so incorrectly that the expressions of the writer were attributed to the Queen. Much sensation was excited, and the consequent fluctuations in the Bourse were serious. One rather amusing story relative to this matter has been in circulation. It is said that before the Royal sitting, the English partner of a great banking-house of European reputation sent a telegraphic despatch to the head of the firm in Paris, saying, "I have just seen what the Queen's Speech is to say. It contains expressions of great gravity. Sell 1,500,000f. of Rente." Towards three o'clock another telegraphic despatch was sent, saying, "The speech which has just been read differs very materially from what I had seen. Buy 3,000,000f."

ITALY.

The *Armonia* of Turin, the organ of the clerical party, publishes an address to the King of Sardinia, signed by all the bishops and vicars-general of the ecclesiastical provinces of Turin, Genoa, and Verceili (except the Bishop of Novara, who is absent), in which they complain of the tenor of various circulars emanating from the Government, and representing the ministers of the altar as abusing their influence over their flocks, in order to instil hatred towards the Government in their minds. They disclaim all hostile feeling towards the Government, and throw all the blame on the misrepresentations of the organs of the anti-clerical parties, and conclude with a remonstrance against a circular from the Minister of Grace and Justice, relating to certain pecuniary rights of the curates.

The military commandant at Genoa has been lately engaged in putting all the batteries on the coast in a proper state of defence, by replacing the old guns by new and more efficient ones.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 22nd January publishes a decree from the Austrian Minister of Finance, announcing that, in consequence of the fall in the value of paper money, it will not be received at the Custom-house unless at a discount of 17½ per cent.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Federal Assembly has voted a sum of 300,000f. to defray the expense of assembling troops in Eastern and Western Switzerland. The first corps is to be placed under the command of General Ziegler, a member of the National Council, and one of the best officers in the Swiss army. The other is to be commanded by the Federal Colonel Bontemps. Both these officers commanded divisions during the war against the Sonderbund.

GERMANY.

The bulk of the news from Berlin and Vienna, this week, consists of speculations regarding the nature of Count Orloff's special mission to these two Courts. It seems to be generally admitted that his main object is, if possible, to overthrow the existing Ministries, by working on the sympathies of the young Emperor of Vienna, and by bringing the strong Russian *penchant* of many influential members of the Court in Berlin, to bear upon the personal feelings, habits, and tastes of the King. Another part of his mission to Vienna, at which place he arrived on Saturday last, is said to be to obtain permission to send, under certain circumstances, a Russian corps from Warsaw, by way of Presburg, to the Danubian seat of war. His business, at Berlin, it is said, will be to obtain a corps of 100,000 men to occupy Poland in the name and interest of Russia, and thus set the garrison there at liberty to march to the south for the prosecution of the campaign in the Principalities. If this be correct, both Prussia and Austria will find themselves obliged to come to a decision. The news of the departure of the Russian Ambassador from London will, perhaps, assist them in deciding.

Austria, Bavaria, and Saxony have hitherto made no communication whatever to the Germanic Diet concerning the position they intend to assume in the Turko-Russian quarrel.

The *Gazette of Cologne* publishes letters from Vienna of the 28th January, which state that the disposition of the Austrians is not unfavourable to the Turks, even in military circles, and that Count Orloff will find great difficulty in succeeding in his mission. As it is, no State has hitherto suffered more than Austria from the disturbance caused by Russia.

SWEDEN.

Sweden continues to arm, according to the latest accounts, and on a great scale; yet no one knows which side will be taken. Private letters and the public press agree in fearing that Russia is to be the ally. In this case, plain hints are given in the great papers that, if the Court allies itself with Russia, the people will ally itself with England. In fact, if this absurd step should be taken by King Oscar, no reasonable man, it is said, would give a brass button for his throne. The Swedish papers bitterly attack the document-secrecy system patronised by England, and now introduced by the Swedish Government, which has not yet made public the Neutrality Act, although it is of the last importance for its own subjects, especially the shipowners, several of whom are making arrangements to transfer their vessels under the English flag.

RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the 20th ult., thus announces the course adopted by the Russian Government respecting the notification of the entrance of the combined squadrons into the Black Sea:—

The public have been informed already by the foreign journals of the orders given by Great Britain and France to their combined fleets to enter the Black Sea. As this order has been notified only verbally to the Imperial Cabinet, it has thought proper, in the first instance, to demand in London and Paris categorical explanations as to the character and extent which the two Governments give to the measure. On the result of these explanations will depend its ulterior attitude.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 19th ult., in the *Cologne Gazette*, says:—

The Emperor has addressed a letter to the merchants of Moscow, thanking them for the readiness with which they have supplied articles for the hospitals of the armies who are fighting against the enemies of Christianity. The Czar, on the advice of Count Nesselrode, has considered the entrance of the combined fleets into the Black Sea as a measure similar to their entrance into the Bosphorus. There is, therefore, a hope that peace will be maintained. The Emperor, besides, has not ordered any note rejecting the propositions for peace to be drawn up. It is probable that the difference with Turkey will be adjusted without any intervention.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, in a letter from St. Petersburg, Jan. 21 explains the financial operations now resorted to by the State. For the facilitation of the circulation in the Imperial credit institutions, the creation of credit notes to the amount of 30,000,000 of silver roubles was ordered by a manifesto dated July 13, 1841. Of this sum 20,000,000 were carried to the reserve fund. Of that amount 10,000,000 have since been made use of, in virtue of the ukase of March 22, 1849. A new ukase of the 10th inst. orders the issue of those remaining 10,000,000; and in their place orders a new reserve fund to be formed by the creation of notes to the extent of 40,000,000.

General Schilder, chief of the Engineers, suddenly left Warsaw on the 19th ult., by order of the Emperor, for Wallachia, together with

several superior officers of the same department. General Schilder is said to be charged with throwing bridges across the Danube, and directing the passage of that river.

At Cronstadt the assembling of officers and sailors, absent on leave of indefinite duration, had already begun. Other parts at which the same concentration is now going on are Revel and Sveaborg: this is under the Imperial ukase of December 23rd.

Mr. Bell, the English engineer, who was taken prisoner at Sinope, has been released at last. Count Nesselrode, in reply to Sir H. Seymour's interference in the matter, asserted that Mr. Bell had entered the Russian service. That turns out to have been a mistake, like many other Russian statements. A letter from our Foreign-office arrived at St. Petersburg last Saturday week, and within twenty-four hours Mr. Bell was at liberty.

THE BLACK SEA.

There was a rumour, in the early part of the week, of a naval engagement having taken place off Batoum; but the latest intelligence from Constantinople, which comes down to the 19th ult., brings no account of it. The following letter, from an officer of Admiral Dundas's fleet, gives a brief notice of the expedition to Sinope, Trebizond, and Batoum:—

SINOPÉ, January 13.

We left Sinope on the morning of the 8th—*Agamemnon*, 91, screw, Captain Symonds, flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, G.C.B.; *Sanspareil*, 71, screw, Captain Dacres; *Terrible*, 21, Captain McCleverty (paddle); a French steam line-of-battle ship, with Rear-Admiral de Tinn; the paddle-steamers *Gomer* and *Descartes*; and a Turkish Admiral, accompanied by six steamers of war, the latter all laden with ammunition to be distributed at Trebizond and Batoum. After steaming along the southern coast of the Black Sea, keeping all together, we arrived at Trebizond early in the morning of the 10th, and the Turkish steamers immediately commenced discharged part of their ammunition. Here they are very indifferently prepared to resist any attack from sea or land, having only a couple of miserable forts, and those scantily supplied with cannon. We sailed from this place in the evening for Batoum, the nearest anchorage to the Turkish frontier, the whole squadron having hoisted and loaded all their guns in readiness for action, having heard at Trebizond that a Russian squadron of four line-of-battle ships and four steamers had been seen off that place. The next day we arrived at Batoum. Saw nothing of the Russian squadron, which disappointed a good many who were really in hope of having "something to do." Assisted the Turkish steamers in landing all their ammunition for the army, which was encamped about fifteen miles from this on the frontier, which we succeeded in doing by two p.m. Batoum is a mere village, with a single fort on a point. General Guyon commands the Turkish forces, which consist of 30,000 at Fort Nicolai, which is still held by them, notwithstanding frequent attempts on the part of the Russians to retake it. The people at Batoum are in great force; every man well armed, and wanting nothing but what we took them—powder. We left Batoum on Wednesday, the 11th, at four p.m., and reached this place this afternoon. The *Fury* leaves at once for Constantinople. The following is a letter from an officer in the fleet:—"We weighed anchor at two p.m., and all steamed together towards the Turkish frontier (twelve miles), where we got a distant peep at the Turkish encampment. We then turned about, and made the best of our way to Sinope under steam, where we have just arrived, January 13th, and found the fleets of Vice-Admirals Dundas and Hamelin here, as we left them. The *Terrible* and the *Fury* leave this evening (13th) for Constantinople, to convey the six Turkish steamers there, I believe, accompanied by two French steamers also. We remain here (Sinope) for a short time, and shall all, after the arrival of the *Caradoc* with despatches, return to Constantinople, unless anything new turns up. Three Russian steamers were on this frontier three days previous to our arrival, trying the range of their guns at some of the Turkish forts.

Another letter of the same date, from an officer on board the fleet at Sinope, states that the harbour is much better sheltered from the north wind than was expected. The bottom of the anchoring ground is mud and sand, and the anchors hold admirably. The position is excellent for watching the movements of the Russian fleet at Sebastopol, and for preventing them from sending supplies to the Russian army of the Caucasus. The mountains of the Caucasus shelter the coast from Batoum to Anapa from the north and north-west winds. The north winds prevail as far as Varna, and blow with great violence. The currents, fogs, and snow render the navigation of that portion of the Black Sea during the winter dangerous, if not impossible.

The likelihood of a hostile collision had increased in consequence of the more recent instructions forwarded from home to the commanders of the allied fleets. When the fleets left their anchorage in the Bosphorus on the 4th of January, the Admirals sailed, in pursuance of orders they had received, to prevent any fresh aggression by the Russian fleet on the Turkish coasts. But at that time the orders subsequently despatched had not reached Constantinople. They did not arrive there until the 12th of January, and they were immediately despatched to the fleets by the French steamer *Caton*, which would probably find the Admirals on the 15th in the roads of Sinope. Those despatches ordered the two Admirals to announce to the Russian naval forces that they were not to cruise in the Black Sea, and that they must remain in the Russian ports; and the combined fleets would, if necessary, enforce that intimation. The *Valmy* and *Trafalgar* had left Constantinople to join the fleets. If it be true that the chief part of the Russian squadron left Sebastopol on the 12th, and has since then been cruising in the Black Sea, it seems highly probable that a collision will take place, unless Admiral Nachimoff has received instructions to obey such orders as the French and English Admirals may choose to give him.

The proclamation of the Russian naval authorities, that every merchant ship laden with war-stores in the Black Sea will be considered good prizes, does not seem to be much heeded by the English merchantmen. The majority of these vessels, according to reports from Galatz, of the 15th, have gone to Constantinople with the design of serving as transports between the capital and the various Turkish ports on the Black Sea. Among other English vessels thus engaged, the steamer *Phæbe*, had been chartered to take 500 soldiers and 1500 sacks of flour to Trebizond, for which place 800 Egyptian gunners were also on the march, with some foreign officers who have gone over to Islamism.

On the 15th ult. five Turkish steamers, after having landed their troops and stores at Batoum, arrived at Constantinople from the Black Sea, in company with the *Samson*, the *Fury*, and the *Terrible*. They were about to proceed, without delay, again to the Black Sea, with provisions and other necessities for the fleets, which were then stationed in the roads of Sinope. These ships, on their return, saw nothing of the Russian fleet; but nine or ten vessels are cruising in some direction.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

Private letters from Kars, bearing the date of December 24, state that General Guyon, at the head of 30,000 men and 21 guns, was to cross the frontier on the 3rd ult., to besiege Ahatchick, and that General Stein, with 25,000 men, was to march against Alexandropol. Zarif Mustapha Pacha and Selim Pacha, with 15,000 regulars and 9000 irregulars, were on the Georgian territory, and with the first fine weather intended to attack Chirvan. The Russian army, consisting of 40,000 regulars and 9000 Cossacks, was in its winter quarters. The bulletins published by the Russians are all false. The battle of Balander was gained by the Turks, and at Soubattan the latter remained in possession of their ground. All accounts received from that direction are unanimous in their relations that the Ottoman troops fought most brilliantly; but that, on retreating to their winter quarters, they disbanded, and were considerably harassed by the enemy. General of Brigade Tahir Pacha, who has received an English military education, has received orders to proceed to Kars.

Further letters from Trebizond confirm the news that Russia had met with a political check in Persia, where the councils of the English Minister have prevailed. Ahmed Wefik Pacha had obtained from the Shah an order to the Persian authorities to furnish whatever supplies the Ottoman troops might be in want of. M. Khanikoff, the Envoy Extraordinary of Russia to the Persian Court, had not arrived at his destination. The latest accounts left him in Russian Armenia, where he intended to wait for fresh instructions from his Government.

WAR ON THE DANUBE.

From the Danube we have news of frequent skirmishes between the outposts of the two armies, but no engagement of any consequence had taken place up to the latest despatches. Accounts vary as to what the Emperor Nicholas means to do. One report is that he has given orders that no offensive measures shall be undertaken on the Danube till the spring. Another account, which seems more probable, is that he intends to bring forward his troops to that point as rapidly as possible, with the intention of overwhelming all opposition. The Russian reinforcements, which have been so long expected, have partly arrived at Kravova, but they are in a most wretched condition.

A despatch from Orsova, of the 24th ult., states that Omer Pacha was then at Rustchuk. Selim Pacha had received a reinforcement of regulars at Kalafat, and a number of irregulars had been sent to Sophia in charge of the Russian prisoners. Nothing of importance had taken

place at Orsova; but, on the Lower Danube, the Turks had returned the visit of General Engelhart and his marauders.

TURKEY.

Lord Dudley Stuart returned from Schumla to Constantinople on the 14th ult., having come back by Adrianople. Omer Pacha, though slightly indisposed, received his Lordship with every attention, giving him a guard of honour, placing his horses at the disposal of his Lordship, and sending him dinner from his own kitchen. Lord Dudley Stuart visited all the fortifications of Schumla, and was present at the manoeuvres of a body of 14,000 redifs, whom Omer Pacha had exercised purposely. At Adrianople, Mehemet Pacha, the Governor of the town, who not many years ago was Turkish Ambassador in London, and knew his Lordship there, placed his house at his disposal. Since his return to Constantinople, Lord D. Stuart has been actively engaged in furthering the interests of the Poles who are desirous of entering the Sultan's service.

AMERICA.

The steam ship *Canada*, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday, brought news from New York to the 18th ult. The treaty between Mexico and the United States had been agreed to, although it had not been ratified. Mexico agrees to concede 40,000,000 acres of land (the Mesilla Valley) to the United States, while the latter power undertakes to pay to Mexico 20,000,000 dollars as an indemnity or equivalent. Resolutions had been offered and adopted by both Houses of Congress, by the New York Common Council, and by the merchants of the Exchange, complimenting those ships who had so opportunely and gallantly assisted in rescuing the troops and crew from the ill-fated steamer *San Francisco*. The ship *Lucy Thompson* arrived at New York on the morning of the 16th ult., with 140 of the passengers from the *San Francisco*, which she took from the barque *Killy*, which was crowded and in want of provisions. The *Killy*, with the remaining passengers, arrived at Boston on the 17th.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday.

The United States mail steam-ship *Baltic*, Captain Comstock, arrived in the Mersey this morning, with advices from New York to the 21st ult., bringing fifty passengers, and a small quantity of specie on freight. The letters and papers announced the arrival of the *Cambria* at New York.

Mr. Clayton had given notice that if Lord Clarendon's letter were not modified, he would move that the naval and military forces of the United States be placed at the disposal of the President, to compel England to keep the treaty.

Senator Gwyn had moved for a naval force at San Francisco, to restrain Filibusterism.

MARKETS.—Money is easier: 7 per cent on call, and from 10 to 12 on good bills. Stocks dull, and declining. Sterling exchange, 109 for bankers. Flour had receded 6c., with fair sales. Cotton had moderate sales, at previous rates.

INDIA.

The letters and papers in anticipation of the mail which left Bombay on the 29th December, contain much interesting intelligence. It appears that the Bombay Government had received intelligence of certain hostile movements on the part of Persia, in concert with Russia. The army of the Shah, which had been concentrated on the north frontier, for the purpose of co-operating with the Russian forces in Georgia and Circassia, had marched southward, and was threatening Bushire. On the arrival of the Persian army (reported to be 60,000 strong) in the neighbourhood of Bushire, the Resident immediately sent despatches for the home Government to Bombay, with copies for the Bengal Indian Government, and summoned the officer commanding the Indian naval squadron in the Persian Gulf to Bushire, and his ship, the *Clive*, is now anchored there. The Resident of Bushire's despatches arrived at Bombay on the 20th December, and the steamer *Constance* was immediately despatched to the Gulf with instructions for the Resident. The steamer *Auckland* was ordered to get ready for sea, and was despatched on the 26th to the Gulf to reconnoitre and obtain information on which the Government could act. The communication between England and Bombay is as rapid as that between one extremity of our Indian empire and the other. The Bombay Government have, meanwhile, taken energetic steps for carrying out, without loss of time, any orders that it may receive. Leave has been stopped in the Bombay army, and the troops (about 7000) composing the camp of instruction at Poona are ordered to stand fast, and preparations are being made in the naval as well as in the military department for the despatch of a powerful expeditionary force, if necessary. During the last Afghan war a force was despatched from Bombay that occupied the island of Karrack, close to Bushire, for two years, and by this means the Persians were kept for the time from mixing themselves in Russian intrigues in Central Asia; but stronger measures may possibly be required in the present instance.

The seaports and coasts of Persia are completely at the mercy of the Company's cruisers, and, if requisite, her Majesty's steamer *Fox*, now at Bombay, might be sent to increase the naval force in the Gulf. Bussorah might easily be defended by two or three light armed vessels belonging to the Indian naval Gulf squadron, and, were the Arabs about Bussorah subsidised, their Sunite zeal would find ample occupation for the heretic army of Persia.

The news from Persia has greatly excited the Arabs, of whom (owing to our trade with the Persian Gulf) there are always great numbers at Bombay. They are devout Sunites, and hate and despise the Persians as heretics. One of these, Shaikh Abdool Ettoo, said to possess great influence near Bussorah, declares that, if the Bombay Government would advance £3000 to start with, he would undertake to raise 25,000 Arab horse at Bussorah, in twenty-five days, and with these would account for the Persian army and plunder Bushire.

The news from Madras still gives sad accounts of the famine which prevails in the northern districts of that presidency, consequent on the scantiness of the recent monsoon. From Peshawur we learn that the Afereedes have given in, the blockade of the Kohat pass having starved them into submission. The construction of the fort at Bazeed Khel proceeds briskly, and by the latest accounts all was peaceable. A plot had been discovered at Kangoon for surprising the garrison of that place, and massacring the British. It was to have taken effect on the 23rd of November, but was divulged by one of the accomplices in time to admit of precautions being taken, which precluded all possibility of its success. The court of Ava is said to have been at the bottom of it.

Lord Dalhousie is endeavouring to establish vernacular schools throughout India for the instruction of the masses of the people. Dr. O'Shaughnessy is to receive a salary of £2400 a year as superintendent of electric telegraphs in India, with £30 a month travelling expenses. His assistant, Mr. Sheppard, is to receive £600 a year, and £15 a month extra when moving about.

CHINA.

The accounts from Shanghai report most unfavourably of the condition and conduct of the Imperial forces. As to the progress of the rebellion we have no reliable information. The rebels were said to have reached within fifty miles of the capital, and as they had broken down all the bridges in their rear, there was nothing left for them but death or victory. Trade still continues to be carried on under the provisional regulations of the Consuls of Great Britain and America. The accounts from Shanghai state, that the exports of tea and silk from all parts of China are now considerably greater than at the same period last year.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the *Proponitis* mail steamer, which arrived at Plymouth on Monday evening, letters and papers from the Cape, to the 23rd December, have been received. The news is little more than confirmatory of that brought by former arrivals. Everything is quiet and orderly in the colony. In the sovereignty, considerable apprehension is expressed in consequence of the withdrawal of British authority. A scarcity of money at the Cape had affected the landowners to some extent, as the banks were not discounting as freely as usual. There had been some fresh skirmishes amongst the chiefs on the frontier, and the stealing of cattle from one another was complained of. A very important mining company had been formed, with a capital of £50,000. The whole of the shares had been taken up. Copper had been discovered at Natal of the richest description; and it was reported that gold and silver had also been discovered.

PRISONERS IN IRELAND.—It appears from a Parliamentary paper, issued on Tuesday, that the total number of prisoners in the Government prisons in Ireland, on the 13th of September last, was 3992: of this number, 222 were members of the Church of England, 3636 Roman Catholics, and 44 Presbyterians or Dissenters. To all of these establishments a Roman Catholic chaplain is appointed, and in the majority Protestant and Presbyterian chaplains. In event, however, of there not being any of the latter appointed, every facility is given for the admission of any recognised minister. In the Irish gaols there were confined, on the 10th of September last, 601 Protestants, 137 Dissenters or Presbyterians, and 5268 Roman Catholics.

A GROUP OF RUSSIAN PEASANTS.

It would be impossible to be certain, within a thousand miles, what was the precise part of Russia in Europe to which these peasants belong, from their wintry costume. The sheepskin is a cheap dress, which the rigours of a part of the year make precious to the common people from Archangel to the sea of Azov. Their boots are of untanned leather; their hats of fur; shirts or stockings they have generally none.

Yet, faring with enforced abstemiousness, labouring hard in a stern climate, for permission to live—so strong is the physical constitution of this people that, at the very first glance, they impress the stranger by their tall, broad-backed, straight-limbed, and stalwart figures. Their natural temper is equally good; crushed by burdens, drafted into murderous conscriptions, the serfs of unfeeling and short-sighted nobles, they seldom think of violent measures, hardly ever quarrel among themselves, and are a cheerful people, inclined to religion, and fond of sharing the last loaf of bread, or the last pipe of tobacco, with a comrade. But, ignorant and oppressed, the very immensity of the empire over which they are scattered, and the number and diversity of their own tribes, render political combination or moral resistance equally impossible. The present Emperor is to them an object of peculiar veneration; for, on his own estates he has enfranchised the serfs—a fact carefully promulgated all over Russia.

COSSACK STATION NEAR THE CASPIAN.

THE post represented in our Engraving is less wild in its immediate aspect than the broad steppes adjacent, which stretch away from the borders of the Caspian Sea. Though a sterile view, it is what the French call *accidenté*, and full of the peculiar life of the spot. The camel, the wild or half wild horse, the gaunt wolf-like dog, the woodsman, the group of women, the rude wooden post-house, the Government flags, the speeding courier, and the young Astrak dame (who rides "not sideways, but otherwise"), the cloudy but lofty sky, and the undulating, boundless, sea-like plain, all speak of the region.

In time of peace serving regularly as a mail-post, and convenient, occasionally, as the wandering trafficker's stage—in time of war a halt for troops whom the march is to collect from far-separated cantonments at some distant point of concentration, the little station is characteristic in the midst of its desolation.

In spite of much that is Asiatic in the faces of the women, and the Georgian compactness of the men, we are in Europe. Not far rolls the Don towards the south; and not much farther, south-eastward, the rushing Volga thunders under the walls of Astracan, into the tideless Hyrcanian Sea. Though tideless, it is full of currents and choked with shoals; impossible of navigation to large ships, and dangerous to the only vessels which can venture on it, those of shallow draught; dangerous, we mean, in calm weather, and, like all inland seas, it is further liable to sudden and violent storms. Few of the inhabitants of its borders, whether on the Volga, or its own waves, but have had occasion to become hardy seamen; and in this particular locality they are almost equally ready and daring on the deck of the Caspian boat, and the back of the imported Khirgish horse. They live chiefly on flesh and wine. The wine is carried in greasy pig-skins (the original of the *hog's head*, in various countries), from the vineyards of the Crimea, and from those near Azov. The meat is principally mutton, of which there is such abundance in its live form, through the pasture steppes, spreading far around Astracan, that there are hardly

shepherds enough to tend the scattered flocks. If an Englishman, who has, we will suppose, sailed down the Volga to the great Caspian metropolis, just as Tancred, in Mr. Disraeli's novel, threatened to do, when he supposed himself slighted in love; if such a stranger,

than even the great Libyan deserts or the Arabian wildernesses of sand—here stretch that series of enormous Steppes, which belts the north of the oldest of continents, and is limited at last only by the Eastern Ocean. Into Asia and out of Europe—into Asia, but not out



RUSSIAN PEASANTS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH, BY FENTON.

tired of the bad imitation of French cookery in St. Petersburg, and of the cabbage, soup, and ogourtzi, on which he had too frequently fared, during his subsequent journey from the North—if, understanding that fresh mutton was so plentiful in this neighbourhood, the supposed visitor wished to enjoy some dish more English in character than any he had tasted of late, and, accordingly, ordered a mutton-chop—he would be told that, in order to have a mutton-chop, he must buy a sheep. However scared he might be by this intimation, he would be tranquillised on inquiring the price of the animal; although his first surprise would be changed into astonishment. He might have a sheep for a sum—fluctuating, of course, with the times (and, moreover, tending every year to grow more exorbitant)—for a sum, we say, ranging from sixpence to one shilling and sixpence. The beef is neither so good nor so plentiful. The wine, at its best, would hardly be relished by an English palate; and it is rendered exceedingly disagreeable by the filthy state of the receptacles in which it is ordinarily carried. They do not, in general, wait till the skins are thoroughly dry, or till they have exhaled all the animal matter which adheres to them.

The Cossack woman, who is represented on horseback, and setting off in a hand-gallop with her male countryman from the station, possesses, as it will be perceived, something of the type of countenance for which her not very remote Circassian neighbours are celebrated. The men, too, between the Lower Volga and the Lower Don display in their whole organisation much in common with the Georgian race. In both countries, the compact and slim, not tall, stature; the features rather delicate; the fiery, quick-glancing eyes; the loftily-arched eyebrow, denote either some kinship of origin, or an early intermixture of races, subsequently severed by the revolutions of politics and conquest.

The two canine specimens in our Engraving would be ill spared. For this people (of whom a group is presented, with their usual accompaniments) are the children of those ancient Caspi, of whom Herodotus can find few more remarkable particulars to record than that they were immemorially famous for the strength and ferocity of their dogs. So long, in some instances, do national peculiarities cling to the same localities. Happily, we hear no more of another characteristic of the ancient Caspi, among the Cossacks of the Don and Volga. Their progenitors, or, more correctly, their predecessors, allowed no person to commit the impiety of living beyond the seventieth year; after which day, all men and all women were scrupulously starved to death. They could be but a profitless incumbrance to a commonwealth of hardy barbarians.

Some of the most effective light cavalry in the Russian army are derived from this district; where, in truth, horses are so plentiful and so serviceable, and where men are so universally good riders, from boyhood, that one might imagine that the old cavaliers of Parthia (divided from these wild tribes by the Caspian Sea) were not also divided from them by so many changeful centuries, but were here alive again on the opposite side of the same great inland lake.

THE STEPPES OF THE CASPIAN.

HERE stands the broad and desolate land—entrance to the most primeval parts of Asia. Less severely condemned by nature than the central solitudes of Africa or of Australia—less terrible



COSSACK STATION, NEAR THE CASPIAN.



STEPPE OF THE CASPIAN.

of Russia. This least attractive portion of the Muscovite empire is, after all, the back-bone of its strength—the original muster-ground of the Calmuck and Scythian horde, where (Antæus-like), it must seek recovery, if repelled and overthrown.

The Steppe must not be classed with the Desert. All along the south seaboard of the Mediterranean, for instance, runs a fringe of fertile ground, like a natural garden, refreshed by the breeze from the waters. This thin border of delightful habitable land is, on an average, not more than some fifteen or twenty miles deep; and is found to wither and melt into a much broader interior belt, called "the Plain." Yet the "plain" is not the "desert;" but interposes its mitigating barrier between the smiling sea-coast and the real waste of sands—where man passes, indeed, but never hopes to settle. In the "plain" there is a scanty spontaneous herbage—many inches between each blade of grass; and the soil refuses not an occasional crop of rice, or meagre corn, or the wild flowers, from which the bee even there extracts hives of honey, precious to the wandering Kabyle. What the "plain" is to the Desert, the Steppe is to the Plain. It advances more still towards what is necessary to the habitancy of man; and (comforts being out of the question in either), it offers far more varied resources for his wants. Here stray the countless wild horses, which, after passing through a hundred markets, and leaving a profit at each change of hands, are yet cheap, when bought at Moscow. Here, too (in the most southerly districts), the camel thrives; and to the patient labour of "the ship of the desert," great caravans, monthly and weekly, entrust fortune and life. We might detain the reader too long if we yielded to the temptation to speak either of the Tartar horse, or the Tcherkessi camel. Both animals are peculiar in many of their habits, but of very great perfection. Flocks, too, of birds, many of which would not be unworthy of our game-preserves, reward the wanton sport, or relieve the unforeseen necessities of the caravan traveller. We direct the reader's attention to the engraving in which the wild and strange beauty of the scene is well depicted—just as the weary band of chance comrades are nearing the resting-place, where water and refreshment await them, and where there is a sort of city of pelicans, about to be scared from their skilfully-selected place of rest.

All these points raise the Steppe many degrees above the Desert; and, indeed, a wiser and more civilised system of rule would have long since

replaced with the dwellings of men, the mute population of birds and beasts, whose home is found in such numerous portions of the Southern Steppes. Observant travellers who have written on the subject, and merchants who have no leisure or inclination to do more than converse about their impressions, have taught us how abandoned to the mercy of nature a vast tract of this region is; and how much could be done for it by that art and that industry, before the application of which to our own country it was an unprofitable expanse of marsh and forest.

Only very little to the south of the uncouth panorama which our Engraving delineates, flocks of excellent sheep, of priceless theoretic value, but of comparatively no market estimate, wander far and free; having owners, indeed, but owners who can turn them to little account. Again, a day's journey south-west, through the Tcherkessi, and you come to the land of vines and wild rose-beds. Advance, and you are in the midst of the exuberant wealth of the Crimea—the Magna-Græcia of Russia.

We will not here trouble the reader with further details about the Caspian Steppes; we have touched on some main and salient points; and whoever carries them out in his own reflections will realise this neglected, but essentially transitional and improvable region, with sufficient exactitude and fidelity.

WIDDIN AND KALAFAT.

WIDDIN and Kalafat are important towns, and must ever occupy a conspicuous position in the history of the war that has broken out in Eastern Europe. They are both situated on the banks of the Danube, nearly opposite to each other, Widdin being on the right, and Kalafat on the left bank. The Turkish Government has stationed a two-gun steamer between these positions, with orders to ply backwards and forwards, and watch all movements on the river.

The appearance of Kalafat from the surrounding hills, with its baths and mosques, and graceful minarets, is very fine. But the interior of the town is dirty and uncomfortable, for its thoroughfares are badly lighted at night, and the filth of the houses, instead of being carried away under ground, flows in gutters along the streets. The population has increased of late, and the village-like quietness that formerly

distinguished this little town, has given way to the noise and bustle of active life. Omer Pacha, by his glorious defeat of the Russians, and slaughter of upwards of 5000 of their number, has rendered Kalafat, hitherto scarcely familiar in name, even to the best geographers, a town of the greatest historical interest.

The fortifications and entrenchments surrounding Widdin and Kalafat form an almost perfect circle, with the Danube for its diameter; and for its circumference, a line of defences joining Huglavitz, Skripez, Wegvi, and Kolani, on the left bank; and extending in a southerly direction as far as Belgradschick, on the right bank. Within this circle are stationed some 60,000 good soldiers, with 250 cannons of the "heaviest calibre." Towards the south, a tower of considerable elevation has been erected, whence the slightest movement on the part of the enemy can be easily detected. Such fortifications as these are not likely to give way, under even fiercer attacks than any that have hitherto been directed against them.

Widdin—called by the Hungarians Bodon, and by the Turks Wina-dovan—is said to contain about 30,000 inhabitants. On account of its advantageous position on the Danube, it is, as it were, the key to the province of Bulgaria, and has been for centuries past an object of attack and defence. It was, for a long while, in the possession of Hungary; and it required the utmost vigilance on the part of the Magyars to hold it against the invasions of the Turks. In 1443 the Turks attacked it against Johann Hungady, and were repulsed with a loss of 30,000 men. They were not scared, however, by this defeat; but succeeded shortly afterwards in taking possession of the long-coveted stronghold, and held it until the lapse of half a century, when Wadislaw, King of Hungary and Poland, entered the town in triumph, over the mangled bodies of thousands of fallen heroes. The Turks made another unsuccessful attempt upon Widdin in 1595, having been forced to retreat with a loss of upwards of 19,000 men. Some time after this event, however, the Turks recovered their position, to be again driven from it in 1689. But in the following year, not by war, but by treaty with Hungary, the Turks finally reinstated themselves in the town of Widdin, and have held it ever since.

But Widdin has ceased to be a mere Turkish frontier. It is now the boundary that separates European civilisation from Asiatic barbarism.



WIDDIN, ON THE DANUBE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 5.—5th Sunday after Epiphany.
 MONDAY, 6.—Dr. Priestley died, 1804.
 TUESDAY, 7.—Mary, Queen of Scots, beheaded, 1587.
 WEDNESDAY, 8.—Half Quarter Day.
 THURSDAY, 9.—
 FRIDAY, 10.—Queen Victoria married, 1840. Darnley murdered, 1567.
 SATURDAY, 11.—Washington born, 1723. Shenstone died, 1763.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 11.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 15	7 40	8 5	8 35	9 10	9 50	10 25
11 5	11 45	12 20	12 50	1 15	1 45	2 15

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1854.

DEPARTURE OF THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.

As was to have been expected, from the nature of the categorical demand made by the Russian to the British and French Governments, the Ambassadors of the Czar in London and in Paris have received distinct and unmistakable replies. They have been informed that the Allied Fleets have entered the Euxine, not to prevent the Turks from navigating it with their armed vessels, or from conveying arms and ammunition from place to place, and from port to port; but to prevent the naval forces of the Czar from attacking those of the Sultan, or making any hostile descent upon Turkish territory. If such are not the terms of the answer, there can be no doubt that such is its spirit; though, as was proper and necessary, it has been conveyed with all possible courtesy. Whatever may have been the actual phraseology employed, it is the same in both instances. The British and French Governments use identical language; and their reply is both collective and individual. Baron Brannow received the reply of the British Government on Thursday; and, having made all necessary arrangements for some days previously, in anticipation of the nature of the communication which he was certain to receive, will take his departure from London this morning. M. de Kisseleff has been instructed to act in a similar manner at Paris. At this moment, therefore, diplomatic relations between the two Allied Powers and the Court of St. Petersburg are at an end. So let it be. The Allies have not sought this war: they have done all that was consistent with honour and wise statesmanship to avert it; and the odium, as well as the penalties of it must rest on the head of the rash Monarch who misinterpreted the signs and proofs of a noble and patient forbearance, into those of vacillation and cowardice; and who refused to listen to any other prompters but his misguided self-will, and his insatiable vanity and ambition. He will now enter upon the realities of the war which he has provoked; and it will not be the fault of Great Britain and France if he do not speedily discover, in his signal defeat, how greatly he has miscalculated his own strength to do evil, and that of his opponents to punish and restrain him.

WE anticipated in our last that the calumnies directed against the illustrious Consort of the Sovereign by the pot-house newspapers, and, for party purposes, adopted by the more respectable journals, which sometimes claim the exclusive right to be called Conservative and loyal, would be effectually demolished on the opening of Parliament. Lord Palmerston did not feel it necessary to speak upon the occasion; but the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Hardinge, Lord Derby, and Lord J. Russell, bore their high and unimpeachable testimony to the utter falseness of the accusations of which the Prince had been made the object. Lord Derby disclaimed for the Conservative or Protectionist party all participation in these malevolent and—where not malevolent—stupid reports. His Lordship's disclaimer was not necessary. No true and high-minded Conservative could be suspected of encouraging them. It was not denied that the Prince is in the councils of his Sovereign—openly and publicly—as well as in that sacred privacy to which his relationship to the Queen entitles him; but it was affirmed by high authority, that the exigencies of common sense and the ties of nature in this respect are not in opposition to the strictest reading of the Constitutional Law. His Royal Highness, though he has been conversant with all affairs that are brought under the notice of the Queen in her capacity as Chief of the State, never—as we learn by the testimony both of the present and of the late Prime Minister—interfered in the slightest degree with their functions or responsibilities. It was stated in the course of the debate that so far from seeking any other position than that which he holds, the Prince refused to entertain a proposal made by the late Duke of Wellington that he should succeed him as Commander-in-Chief. It was a foolish proposition—which the advanced age and failing energies of the illustrious Duke are sufficient to explain; but it is not the less creditable to the good taste and good sense of the Prince, that he was not dazzled by it. We trust that the country will hear no more upon the matter. The vindication of his Royal Highness was complete and decisive.

THE debates on the Address, in both Houses of Parliament, present a remarkable unanimity of feeling on the great question of Peace or War; and as remarkable a unanimity, or di-

vergence of opinion, on the various correlative questions, in which the conduct and capacity of the Ministry are involved. If the Session had commenced a month earlier a vast congeries of mis-statements—many of them malicious, and a greater number merely foolish—would never have existed. One night's discussion in each House of Parliament has, however, sufficed to make a clearance of them. The few persons on the Opposition benches of both Houses who think we have nothing to do with the war between Russia and Turkey are in so infinitesimal a minority as to be positively of service as a gauge whereby to measure the greatness of the majority. Lord Grey in the one House, and Mr. H. Baillie in the other, represent this class; and stand almost alone. Earl Grey is by no means a strenuous supporter of the opinion which he emits, for his Lordship merely states that he is "not quite sure whether we have any interest in supporting Turkey at all." Mr. Baillie's reasons seem to have been derived from those of Mr. Cobden and the "Manchester Cossacks." The honourable gentleman thinks that "when Prince Menschikoff presented his ultimatum, we ought to have informed Turkey that she was not to reckon on our aid;" and his reason for being in favour of such a cowardly policy is the alleged fact that the Turkish Empire is a "tottering fabric"—a statement which their gallant behaviour on the banks of the Danube is quite sufficient to overthrow. We are not aware that it is a smaller crime to murder a man with an incurable disease than to murder one in the full flush and vigour of health; but perhaps in the peculiar ethics of the friends of Russia in this country, such an act would amount at the utmost to justifiable homicide. Lord Derby, though he did not approve of the conduct of the Ministry in the protracted negotiations which have taken place—and it was scarcely to be expected that he should—was earnest in his denunciation of the Emperor Nicholas; and thought, as most Englishmen do, that it is the true policy of England to resist that aggression, and to do its utmost to maintain the independence of the Ottoman Porte. We confess ourselves, however, at a loss to understand why the noble Earl should consider the Emperor of Russia to be an ill-used man, or in what respect her Majesty's Government deceived or deluded him. As the Earl of Clarendon very properly remarked, "a policy of suspicion is never a wise or an expedient policy;" and when, at an early stage of this unhappy dispute, the Czar gave the most positive assurances that he had no desire or intention to aggrandise his empire at the expense of that of the Sultan, when he not only gave direct and positive answers to the questions addressed to him by the British Cabinet, it was not the part of the Government to inform him that no faith was to be placed in his assurances, and to act as if it were necessary to declare war against him. We believe—with Lord Derby, and with many others—that it would have been far better if Great Britain had declared the occupation of the Danubian Principalities to be a *casus belli*. We believe, if this had been done with promptitude, and followed up with vigour, the Emperor of Russia, like bullies and braggarts in general, would have been overawed, and glad to make peace. If Lord Derby had said that the Sultan was an ill-used man, the world might have seen some reason for the assertion; but how the Czar can, under such circumstances, be regarded in this light, is difficult to imagine. A criminal condemned to death for the crowning atrocity of his life might with about as much reason complain that the law of the land and the public opinion of his fellows had ill used him, while he was still a well-behaved man, in not believing that some day or other he would commit an offence deserving of extreme punishment. Mr. Disraeli's objections to her Majesty's Speech were not of much moment, and seem to have been uttered more because he was leader of the Opposition, and because something was expected of him, than because he had anything to say. So far was the right honourable gentleman from fearing a war, or from taking the part of the Emperor of Russia, that he would have been better pleased with the Speech if it had been more decisive, and if it could have announced that Austria and Prussia were as zealous in the cause as Great Britain and France. It cannot be denied that the Ministry has to some extent become unpopular, for negotiating during so long a period, instead of sending a fleet to the Black Sea in July or August last; but the statements of Lord Clarendon, Lord Aberdeen, and Lord John Russell, will, we think, restore the waning confidence of the public. It is proverbially easy to find fault; but the statesmen charged with the grave duty of administering the affairs of a mighty nation like this, should do nothing rashly. It is no light thing at any time, and in these times more especially, to commence a European war. Boldness approaching to rashness, is often wise policy on the part of individuals, but boldness of this kind, is not to be desired in statesmen. The progress of events has proved that those who relied upon the honour of the Emperor Nicholas have been deceived; but it has also proved, in a more striking manner than would have been possible had the occupation of the Danubian provinces been declared a *casus belli*, the justice, moderation, and calm strength of Great Britain and France, and the inherent vitality of the Turkish Empire. Besides, it is idle to dwell upon what should, or should not, have been done months ago. The present aspect and position of the question alone concern us. Whatever errors of omission may be laid at the door of Ministers, there are none of commission with which they can justly be charged. They have brought the question to a simple and tangible issue. They have proved, to the satisfaction of the whole world, and by the acts of the Emperor Nicholas himself, that that Sovereign is utterly and perversely in the wrong; that the two greatest Powers of Europe are cordially united in their determination not to tolerate that wrong; that their power to prevent its consummation is commensurate with their intentions; that no state in Europe, great or small, dares to express sympathy with him or lend him a soldier or a ship; and that Turkey is neither so imbecile or so paralytic as to be incapable of striking heavy blows in her own defence. Messrs. De Brannow and De Kisseleff may carry to their Imperial master this, among other valuable information, now that they have been recalled from London and Paris. If any one can remove the veil of passion and lust of dominion from the Emperor's eyes, it is they. Delay, after all, has not proved so very injurious; for it has evoked a spirit in Western Europe which will stand us in better stead than another fleet, or an additional army. It has reconciled the people of Great Britain and France to a war. It has even rendered it a war in which they will spend their money ungrudgingly, and in which they will put a heart and an enthusiasm which are the certain forerunners and signs of brilliant, if not speedy success.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND
RUSSIAN FLEETS IN THE BLACK SEA.

INFORMATION has reached London of a serious engagement that has taken place between the Russian and a portion of the English fleet in the Black Sea. The Russian ships are reported to have received considerable damage. The loss of life on the part of the Russians is also stated to have been severe. No detailed particulars are given; but that a collision has taken place may be considered as authentic.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, FEB. 2.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
Jan. 27	30.479	47.7	33.0	42.0	+ 4.7	81	S.W.	0.00
" 28	30.096	51.0	42.7	47.1	+ 9.8	85	S.	0.00
" 29	29.833	53.0	34.5	46.7	+ 9.3	88	S.W. & S.	0.14
" 30	30.029	54.8	35.1	47.5	+ 10.0	87	S.	0.00
" 31	30.213	53.5	45.5	49.5	+ 11.9	89	S.W.	0.00
Feb. 1	29.946	51.5	45.5	47.7	+ 10.0	87	S.	0.46
" 2	30.151	45.8	37.2	40.2	+ 2.5	88	N.	0.00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.51 inches at the beginning of the week, to 29.86 inches by the afternoon of Jan. 29; increased to 30.27 inches by the morning of the 31st; decreased to 29.97 inches by the afternoon of Feb. 1, and increased to 30.28 inches by the end of the month. The mean for the week at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea was 30.103 inches.

The mean daily temperatures of the 28th and 30th are the highest mean daily temperature recorded on those days since the year 1840, when they were 52.8° and 48.6° respectively. During the time they have been above their averages—viz., on every day from Jan. 7, to February 2 (except on Jan. 19, when it was slightly below)—the average excess daily has been 5.3°.

The mean temperature of the week was 45.8°, being 8.3° above the average of thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 21.8°, being the difference between the lowest reading on Jan. 27th, and the highest on the 30th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 12°.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of six-tenths of an inch.

The weather, with the exception of the first and last days of this week, which were fine, has been dull, and the sky has been mostly overcast.

Lewisham, February 2nd, 1854. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The number of births registered within the week was 1662: the average number in the same week of the nine preceding years was 1444; made up of 728 males, and 715 females. In the last week 817 boys were born, and 845 girls. The number of deaths registered within the same week was 1178: in the preceding week it was 1195, showing a slight decrease.

PREVENTIVE AND REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—A deputation, consisting of Lord Lyttleton, Mr. Spooner, M.P.; the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.; Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P.; Mr. W. Brown, M.P.; the Earl of Harrowby; Sir John Pakington, M.P.; Mr. M. D. Hill, Mr. Bass, Mr. Adderley, Mr. Power, Recorder of Ipswich; Mr. Monckton Milnes, Lord Lovaine, the Hon. Mr. Liddell, M.P.; the Marquis of Blandford; the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Calthorpe, the Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke, &c., waited on Lord Palmerston, at the Home-office, shortly after eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, to submit a memorial, calling attention to the subject of Preventive and Reformatory Schools, and requesting the Government to adopt such measures as will have the effect of preventing destitute children from becoming criminals; and to provide that such children as are guilty of crime shall be sent to reformatory establishments, and afterwards be provided with employment. Sir John Pakington said there was a growing feeling in the country that some such measure should be adopted, and the deputation earnestly hoped the subject would have the attention of the Government. Committees had sat on the subject, and had reported favourably. The deputation represented very nearly all classes of the community, and they hoped his Lordship would take the subject into his serious consideration, with a view to legislation. Other countries were before them in such a course, and he trusted that no further delay would take place in settling the question. Lord Robert Grosvenor, the Hon. Mr. Liddell (who presented a petition from Liverpool), and other members of the deputation, expressed themselves to the same effect. Lord Palmerston said that the subject would receive his best attention, and the deputation then withdrew.

THE "LABOUR PARLIAMENT."—A public meeting, convened by the amalgamated committee in connection with the projected "Labour Parliament," was held at the National Hall, Holborn, on Wednesday evening, "to take into consideration the best means of rendering assistance to the whole of the men on strike in the manufacturing districts, and for securing their speedy triumph over their employers." Resolutions were passed pledging the meeting to support the men of the north, and "all those oppressed by the millocracy;" and also in favour of holding a "Labour Parliament," which is to meet at Manchester on the 6th of March.

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.—The annual members' meeting of the association for promoting the repeal of these taxes took place at their offices, in Great Cornhill, on Wednesday. The officers and committee were re-elected, and the following resolutions were passed:—1st. That the success of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial measure, as shown by the buoyant state of the revenue, encourages this association to expect the removal of the Paper-duty during the present session. 2nd. That, as Lord John Russell has repeatedly declared that none but fiscal considerations can justify restrictions on the press; and as Mr. Gladstone has now stated that the "fiscal aspect of the newspaper-stamp is most insignificant," this association is convinced that the abolition of the newspaper-stamp, and of the security laws, can no longer meet with any consistent opposition from her Majesty's Government. 3rd. That this association desire to express their deep sense of obligation to the late Francis Place, their Vice-president, not only for his exertions in opposition to the taxes on knowledge, but for his strenuous efforts, for the last half century, in behalf of the moral, social, and political elevation of the great body of the people.

MEETING OF CONVOCATION.—The session of Convocation for the province of Canterbury, was formally opened in the Jerusalem Chamber on Wednesday, after which the right reverend prelates withdrew to the Bounty-office in Dean's-yard; the Lower House continuing to sit in the Jerusalem Chamber. The Bishop of London reported that the committee appointed in July last to consider the right of stipendiary curates to vote in the election of Proctors, had decided that the evidence was against their right to do so. The Bishop of Exeter alone opposed the adoption of the report. On the motion of the Bishop of London a committee was appointed "to consider and report to the Houses with a view to addressing her Majesty thereon, whether any, and if so what, reforms in the constitution of Convocation are expedient to enable it to treat, with the full confidence of the Church, of such matters as her Majesty may be pleased to submit to its deliberation." After some other business the synod was formally prorogued till the 30th of June.

THE MURDER AT ACTON.—The thrice-adjourned inquiry touching the death of Richard Medhurst, aged 14, who was found murdered in a ditch in Friar's-lane, was resumed at the Goldsmiths' Arms, Acton, on Tuesday. Sergeant Eassey said the police were using their utmost endeavours to discover the guilty persons. Mr. Wakley, the Coroner, felt sure that the perpetrators of the diabolical deed would not long escape punishment. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown."

THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA.—As his Lordship was taking a morning walk, on Wednesday, he was observed to rest against a lamp-post, when a gentleman who knew him by appearance approached, and found that his weakness was the result of an attack of paralysis. He immediately conveyed him to Uxbridge-house, when medical aid was at once called in. It is hoped that his health will be restored in a few days.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—The trial of Major Beresford and nine others, for alleged bribery at the Derby election, is fixed by consent to take place on Thursday next. The trial is expected to extend beyond one day.

THE LAUNCH OF THE "SIMLA" screw steam-ship, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, took place on Monday last, from Messrs. Tod and McGregor's building yard, Glasgow, from under the "ship-palaces" designed by Messrs. Bell and Miller.

The new Ulster King of Arms, Mr. Bernard Burke officiated, for the first time, among the officers of State, at the recent Vice-Regal levee and drawingroom, on the 25th and 26th January, in the Castle, Dublin.

The opening of the Royal Italian Opera is fixed for March 21.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

(Continued from Supplement, page 106.)

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock. In reply to Lord Lyndhurst, the LORD CHANCELLOR said that the bill for codifying the criminal law, which had, as far as regarded offences against the person, passed through a select committee last session, had occupied his attention during the summer; and, from doubts which he had entertained of its perfect efficiency, he communicated with the Judges, and had asked their opinions as to whether a consolidation of the whole criminal law on the same plan would be advantageous. He had not yet received answers from all the Judges; but, as he should, doubtless, receive them in a day or two, he hoped in a few days to lay them before the House.

THE VIENNA NOTE.

LORD LYNDHURST asked the Foreign Secretary whether the description of the transactions connected with the Vienna note, given in the despatch of Count Nesselrode, was correct—viz., was the note sent simultaneously to the Governments of Russia and Turkey for their adoption? or had it been first sent to Russia, and when assented to there, had been sent to the Porte? He also asked whether that note had originated with the Austrian Government alone, or with the Powers generally.

The Earl of CLARENDON repeated the account which he had given on Tuesday of the origin of the note. The note emanated from the French Government; had been, at their strong request, assented to by England, Prussia, and Austria, in succession, and, after protracted negotiations, sent, with some alterations calculated to give it greater strength and clearness, to the Czar and the Porte, simultaneously. It was accepted by Russia, and when the news of such acceptance reached Vienna, the intelligence was sent after the note to Constantinople.

LORD BEAUMONT asked whether the original French note had been sent to St. Petersburg, and not to Constantinople?

The Earl of CLARENDON could not at present say. It was a question to which only the French Government could reply.

The Earl of EGLINTON gave notice that, on an early day, he should move for a committee on the subject of the working of the National Educational system in Ireland. Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter to six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair shortly before four o'clock.

On the motion of Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, a new writ was ordered to be issued for the borough of Ludlow, in the room of Mr. R. Clive, who had accepted the office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

SIR J. PAKINGTON gave notice that he would, on Tuesday, the 7th of February, move for the appointment of a committee to take into their consideration, whether the proceedings of the House could not be facilitated by a better arrangement than at present.

SIR F. KELLY gave notice that, on the 16th inst., he would move for leave to bring in a bill with respect to bribery, corruption, and intimidation at elections for members of Parliament.

In answer to Mr. PELLAT, SIR W. MOLESWORTH said it was not the intention of the Government to make the Thames Tunnel available for carriage and heavy traffic.

MR. HAMILTON wished to ask the President of the Board of Trade whether any inquiry had been directed to be made with regard to the manner in which the emigration officers and the surveyors at the proper ports discharged the duties required by the Act 15 and 16 Vic., c. 44, in reference to the ship *Taylor*, recently wrecked at Lambay, and especially as regarded the ascertaining and certifying that the said ship was seaworthy, and that she was sufficiently manned, as required by the 25th section of the said Act.

MR. CARDWELL said that an inquiry had been instituted by Captain Walker into the subject, but he had not yet reported.

MR. FRENCH wished to ask the President of the Board of Trade if the alterations of their arrangements with the public lately made by the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, for the purpose of securing a monopoly of the carriage of passengers and mails from Holyhead to Dublin, had received his sanction.

MR. CARDWELL said that no such arrangement had received the sanction of the Board of Trade.

On the motion of Mr. DISRAELI returns were ordered respecting Exchequer Bills, Deficiency Bills, Balances in the Exchequer, Savings Banks, and South Sea Stock.

In answer to questions from Mr. H. Baillie and Mr. French, LORD J. RUSSELL said it was the intention of the Government to introduce Reform bills in the present session with respect to Scotland and Ireland.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD obtained leave to bring in a bill to make better provision for the management of episcopal and caputular property.

MR. BRADY gave notice for an early day to move for leave to bring in a bill to secure a better system of medical registration.

LORD J. RUSSELL moved that no warrants for new writs for Barnstable, Cambridge, Canterbury, Hull, Maldon, and Tynemouth be issued before the 9th day of March next.—Agreed to.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend an Act of the last session of Parliament, c. 90, relating to the duties of Assessed-taxes.—Agreed to.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the House should go into Committee on Public Revenue and Consolidated Fund Charges.

The House having gone into Committee, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that his object was to bring under the notice of the House the subject of the charges which were defrayed out of the revenue before the receipts came into the Exchequer, and it was the intention of the Government by the bill, the introduction of which he moved, to establish an accurate system of public accounts.

MR. HUME congratulated the House on the introduction of the bill.

After a few words from Mr. W. WILLIAMS,

MR. DISRAELI expressed his approbation of the bill.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

The House adjourned at a quarter to six o'clock.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. R. Dunn to Huntsham, Devon; Rev. J. Stroud to Bondleigh, near North Tawton. *Vicarages*: The Rev. E. P. Brett to Sandhurst, near Gloucester; Rev. J. P. A. Morshead to Salcombe Regis, Devon; Rev. C. F. Smith to Crediton, Devon; Rev. S. B. Smyth to Barling, Essex. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. H. Owen to Llancermidd; Rev. J. R. Dakers to Hawick. *Perpetual Curacies*: The Rev. G. Garbett to Accrington; Rev. C. Marshall to Harpurhey, near Manchester; Rev. D. Slyman to Withnell, near Chorley.

TESTIMONIALS.—The parishioners of Runcorn, Chester, took the opportunity of the occasion of a recent visit of the Rev. W. C. Safford, their late Curate, to present him with a very handsome and massive tea and coffee service, as a small token of their appreciation of his former services. To the Rev. G. W. Paul, their Vicar, by the boys of the Finedon Church Sunday School. To the Rev. J. W. Murray, from the congregation of St. Mary's Church, Reading.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.—The conference convened by the Society of Arts to discuss the subject of trades unions and strikes, was held on Monday, at the society's rooms, in the Adelphi, and was well attended. Besides the deputations of numerous trade societies, there were present Lord R. Grosvenor (in the chair), Lord Goderich, Lord Stanley, M.P.; Viscount Elmsley; Sir William Clay, M.P.; Mr. Hindley, Mr. Slaney, Mr. George Dawson, Mr. Thornton Hunt, Mr. E. M. Whitty, Mr. Sidney Smith, and a number of other gentlemen connected with the press. The chairman having read the subjects of discussion as laid down by the council, Mr. Ernest Jones proposed a series of affirmatory resolutions, which the meeting refused to receive; upon which Mr. Jones, in the name of the "working classes," denounced the whole proceedings as a complete delusion, and withdrew from the Conference. Among the speakers were Mr. Slaney, Mr. Lloyd Jones, Mr. Hughes (barrister), Mr. W. Newton, Mr. George Cowell, Mr. S. Kidd, Mr. Pryne (late Professor of Political Economy at Cambridge University), Mr. Henderson (of the firm of Fox and Henderson), Lord Goderich, Mr. Hindley, and Mr. Robert Owen. Mr. Ainsworth (Secretary of the Preston Masters' Association) was present, but not in a representative capacity, and declined to offer any statement or explanation. The speakers, even those of the same class, differed on the subject of trade combinations; but there was a general condemnation both of strikes and lock-outs, an equally general desire for arbitration in disputes between masters and men, and a unanimous resolution against the law of partnership. Mr. Henderson avowed the readiness of himself and partners to submit to arbitration in any case of dispute; and a letter to the same effect was sent by Mr. Knott, of Sunderland. Mr. Hindley regretted there were so few masters present, defended combinations among men as necessary while masters also combined, and complimented Mr. George Cowell. There was no time to enter upon the question of "wages" and modes of payment; a motion for adjournment being resisted by the committee. The proceedings, therefore, closed with a vote of thanks to the Council and to Lord Grosvenor.

THE COURT.

The opening of the Session of Parliament by her Majesty in person has formed the leading incident in Court life during the past week. The Queen and the Prince left Windsor Castle for Buckingham Palace at ten minutes before one o'clock on Monday afternoon, attended by the Lords and Ladies of the Royal household. The august party travelled by the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and proceeded thence to Buckingham Palace in three of the Royal carriages, escorted by a detachment of Lancers. At three o'clock the same afternoon her Majesty held a Court and Privy Council, which was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the whole of the Cabinet Ministers. At the Council, the Queen's Speech on opening the Session of Parliament was arranged and agreed upon; and her Majesty pricked the list of Sheriffs for the present year for the counties of England and Wales. At the Court, Namik Pacha, accompanied by M. Musurus, the Turkish Minister, was presented to her Majesty at an audience by the Earl of Clarendon, K.G., the Queen's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Queen gave audiences to the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Clarendon, Earl Granville, and Lord John Russell.

On Tuesday the Queen went in state to the House of Lords to open the Session of Parliament with a Speech from the Throne. The Royal procession was marshalled in the quadrangle of Buckingham Palace. The Queen and Prince Albert were conducted to their carriage by the Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Ernest Bruce. Her Majesty quitted Buckingham Palace at eighteen minutes before two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards. The crown was conveyed to the House of Peers in a state carriage, by Sir William Martins, Gentleman Usher. Her Majesty returned to Buckingham Palace at five minutes before three o'clock; and at twenty minutes past four, left town for Windsor Castle, attended by the Lords and Ladies of the Royal Household. The august party arrived at Windsor at a quarter-past five o'clock.

On Wednesday the Queen took a drive in an open carriage. The Prince Consort enjoyed the sport of shooting during the morning. In the course of the day her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary arrived at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty. The following distinguished personages also arrived on a visit: the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis of Granby, the Earl Spencer, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke and Lady Elizabeth Yorke, the Earl and Countess Grey, Lord and Lady Ashburton, the Right Hon. Pemberton Leigh, and the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge.

On Thursday evening a grand dramatic performance took place in the Rubens Room. The piece selected for representation was Shakespeare's play of "The Tempest." The principal characters were filled by Mr. Charles Kean, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Cathart, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Webster, Mr. A. Wigan, Mr. Harley, Mr. Bartley, Mr. Graham, and Miss Heath, with Miss Leclercq as Ariel.

In the course of the day the Earl Spencer (Lord Steward) and Viscount Drumlanrig (Comptroller of the Household) had audiences of the Queen, to present the addresses from both Houses of Parliament, in answer to her Majesty's Speech.

POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Earl of Aberdeen gave a full-dress Parliamentary dinner on Monday evening, at Argyll-house, to a distinguished party of Peers, supporters of the present Administration. After dinner the noble Earl read the Queen's Speech, as agreed upon at the Privy Council, to the company. The health of her Majesty was afterwards drunk by the guests.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL gave a full-dress Parliamentary dinner party, on Monday evening, at the Foreign-office, Downing-street. The invitations included the Right Hon. the Speaker, Viscount Castlereagh (the mover of the Address), and Mr. Thomson Hankey (the seconder).

The Earl Granville, Lord President of the Privy Council, gave a grand dinner to the Cabinet Ministers and the great Officers of State of the Queen's Household, on Saturday, at his residence, in Bruton-street. At the meeting, the roll of High Sheriffs for the counties of England and Wales for the present year was settled, preparatory to its being submitted to the Queen in Council.

The Earl of Derby gave a grand dinner, on Monday night, at his Mansion, in St. James's-square, to a party of thirty Peers, supporters of the noble Earl's policy in the Upper House. The Queen's health was drunk after the dinner with all the honours.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P., gave a grand dinner on Monday evening, at his mansion, Grosvenor-gate, to a party of members of the House of Commons, supporters of Conservative principles.

We are happy to announce that the Marquis of Londonderry is completely recovered from his late severe indisposition.

MUSIC.

The Musical Soirée of the Réunion des Arts, at the Society's rooms, in Harley-street, on Wednesday evening, was exceedingly elegant and agreeable. It was attended by a large and fashionable assemblage, and was more of the nature of a *conversazione* than a regular concert, though the musical part of the entertainment was of no small interest. A grand trio by Thalberg, for the piano, violin, and violoncello, was a novel and remarkable feature. It was something very different from what we could have expected from this composer, and indeed placed him in quite a new light. It seemed as if he wished to show that he was able to write in another and a better style than that which has rendered him so popular with the million. Instead of being a series of brilliant difficulties and *lours de force*, which nobody but himself could execute, this trio is modelled upon the classical works of the older masters, regular and symmetrical in form and construction, sober in style, melodious, expressive, and sufficiently easy of execution. In short, we could scarcely bring ourselves to believe that we were listening to music of Thalberg. It was exceedingly well performed by Messrs. Kialmark, Ries, and Pague, and appeared to give general delight to a very musical audience. Several elegant vocal pieces (chiefly Italian) were sung by Signor and Madame Ferrari, Mdlle. Cesarini, and Signor Burdini; and Mdlle. Gräver, a young pianist recently arrived in this country, played a solo with remarkable grace and finish.

MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT (the *ci-devant* Jenny Lind) is expected in London early in the season. She has, it seems, resisted every temptation to re-appear on the stage; and, while in this country, means to confine herself to Sacred Music; her intention being to sing in the principal Oratorios, both in the metropolis and in the provinces. If this be her determination, we are not inclined to regret it. Great as she was in the Opera, she will probably be still greater in the Oratorio. Judging from the specimens she has already given of her powers during her last season in England, in the "Creation" and the "Elijah," we can easily believe that her crowning glories will be associated with the sublime strains of Handel.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Mr. Sims Reeves will make his first appearance in London this season, in "Elijah," on Thursday next, the 9th inst.

THE THEATRES, &c.

DRURY-LANE.

MR. G. V. BROOKE recommenced a new engagement on Monday, and was enthusiastically received by a crowded house. The piece selected for the occasion was the tragedy of "Brutus," by the late Mr. Howard Payne, and to which the acting of the elder Kean lent such a lustre on its original production. We should form a higher estimate of the evidences of Mr. Brooke's popularity, if public attention had not been so strongly solicited by the manager's advertisements. High as Mr. Brooke's merits are, claims are asserted which no critic can conscientiously indorse. We have no temporary purpose to subserve—our object is to guard and promote the permanent interests of art. The *Lucius Junius Brutus* of Mr. Brooke is a striking performance, but exceedingly unequal, and most so in the early scenes. The actor has no skill in the simulation of idiocy, and not the patience to wait until the proper opportunity for vehement effects. These, however, in the malediction of the third act, and in the popular demonstrations of *Lucretia's* avenger and supporter of his country's liberties, were frequent and powerful. The pathos of the final situation, also, was appreciated, and the house could not fail to be deeply impressed with the sense of the strife between paternal agony and judicial duty. The stream of emotion was not, however, so continuous as it should have been; and the refinements required in certain of the more subtle touches of sentiment were altogether wanting. The performance, however, though not a triumph, was undoubtedly a great success—the house being overwhelmingly crowded, and the applause and *bouquets* remarkably abundant.

On Tuesday Mr. Brooke performed *Master Walter*, in "The Hunchback," with his usual felicity. This, in fact, is a part in which he is perfect.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK, ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

HERE we are, in 1854, committing a like irreparable folly to one committed in 1840. No nation, it is said (and said truly) has a nobler collection of national records than Great Britain; yet it is remarked, and with equal justice, no nation is so careless of them. If we were poorer we should be more watchful—prodigality of wealth (in this case, at least) has led to indifference. We have not been content with exposing our records to the chances of a magazine of powder (the most curious are still above such a mine of explosive matter), but we hand them over to damp and, worse still, to ignorant persons, to do what they will with. Who (of the thousands interested in English history) has forgotten the important Parliamentary inquiry of 1840 into "the destruction and sale of Exchequer documents"? Let us, however, recal the circumstances as briefly as we can. Some ignorant men about the Exchequer, who knew no more of history and of the value of ancient papers than they knew of the present position of our affairs with Russia, mutilated an immense mass of Exchequer papers of the reign of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., and then (carrying the profits into the Exchequer) sold their mutilated mass to a fishmonger of the name of Jay, in Hungerford-market. Jay, though only a fishmonger, knew more about the value of his acquisition than the Exchequer clerks; and the consequence was, that he soon brought autograph dealers and collectors of MSS. about him; turned his purchase to good account; and, in his evidence (modest enough evidence), expressed (not unnaturally) a desire for a second acquisition of the same value at the same price. But the fishmonger was not the only person who profited by the heedless ignorance of the authorities at the Exchequer. The very dealers who bought of the fishmonger sold many of their rarest acquisitions to the Trustees of the British Museum; and thus the public was called upon to pay—and in a mutilated state—for papers destroyed in wretched ignorance by its own servants.

That we are not exaggerating the case (and it is one properly attracting great attention in literary circles at the present moment), it is easy to prove, from the report of the committee. But we will not wander so far as to call up unnecessary proofs. At present, we shall content ourselves (before we state our fresh grievance) by directing attention to a recommendation of the committee:—

The Committee are also of opinion that the practice of selling useless papers from the public offices is mischievous, as affording a cover for the improper and surreptitious disposal of some valuable documents; they, therefore, recommend that in future all papers and parchments, the preservation of which in any public office may be considered unnecessary, should be completely and effectually destroyed.

This, as far as it goes, is sound advice. But has it been acted upon? No, we reply, in two instances within our own knowledge, in the destruction of a portion of the correspondence of the Home-office some six years ago, and in (which has led to these remarks) the ignorant destruction of a mass of Ordnance papers during the present month.

If there is any portion of English history with which it behoves an Englishman to be better acquainted than with another, it is that which Lord Clarendon has called the Great Rebellion. Great men were on both sides, and the whole kingdom was a participator in the struggle. Two centuries have nearly passed since the war ceased, and curiosity is still alive to know more about it. Where, how, and by what means did Charles equip his army? Where, how, and by what means did Cromwell arm his invincibles and Haslerig his lobsters? We turn to printed books in vain, for information on these heads. Where shall we find it? In the British Museum? No! Where then? In the books of the Committee of the State, not publicly known to have been preserved till a rash order from the Ordnance has doomed them to the hands of another Mr. Jay—to (we believe) a Mr. Waterlow. This rash doom has awakened the curiosity of collectors; and State papers of importance of the age of the Commonwealth, and once the property of the nation, have been secured by private individuals, at, of course, greatly increased prices. Nay (if we are not misinformed) the trustees of the British Museum are on the eve of becoming purchasers of a portion of the papers thus unhappily scattered; and the votes of the House are to be increased by a sum required by the negligence and ignorance of the servants of the public. We have seen some of the papers thus heedlessly lost; can bear witness to their importance; and shall, therefore, have more to say upon the subject before very long.

The literary and political worlds have been greatly amused and amazed, during the present week, by a printed correspondence between Mr. Croker and Lord John Russell, on the subject of "Moore's Diary." Croker and Moore (Irishmen both) were friends of nearly thirty years' standing—as much friends as two satirists and political opponents could possibly be. Croker is a Tory, and Moore was a Whig. One swore by, and wrote in, the *Quarterly*; the other swore by, and wrote in, the *Edinburgh*. Their friendship resembled a sort of armed neutrality, for which they liked one another. Each feared the other; and Moore, it so happened, was indebted to Croker for important advice, and more important official assistance, in his Bermuda business. A satirist who keeps a diary is only too apt to indulge in hits even at his friends; and Moore was not exempt from the sin of saying hard things of Tory friends to Whig allies; but, worse still, was in the habit of writing them down. Now it naturally happened that a constant frequenter of Holland House, and of Lansdowne House, was sure to hear hard, and often untrue, things of Mr. Croker; and some of these, Moore (who was much at both houses) has set down in his Diary; and Lord John has now and then allowed them to appear in print. Mr. Croker is of course not pleased; nor is he altogether pleased with the "Diary" itself, while, as far as the editing is concerned, he is utterly at a loss to understand on what principle of admission and omission its editor can have possibly acted. Thinking thus little of the book itself, of its author and its editor, he inserts a long, bitter, and, we must add, a most readable article, in the *Quarterly* upon it. Lord John is nettled; the widow, a most amiable woman, is greatly hurt. It is now Lord John's turn to reply; and, in a note to one of the new volumes of the "Diary," he does so, and in terms at which Mr. Croker takes offence. Here, then, begins the correspondence: Mr. Croker opening with a letter to Lord John, in which he repels the personal impertinence of the note, and enters, with his usual skill at fencing and hitting, into the merits of the work itself, the ingratitude of Moore, and the folly of his editor. Lord John replies—in no way giving in; but, if anything, adding to the offence of his printed note. To this Croker rejoins, angrily and yet with temper, ably, and yet at too much length; and the whole correspondence is sent with a note from Mr. Croker to the *Times*.

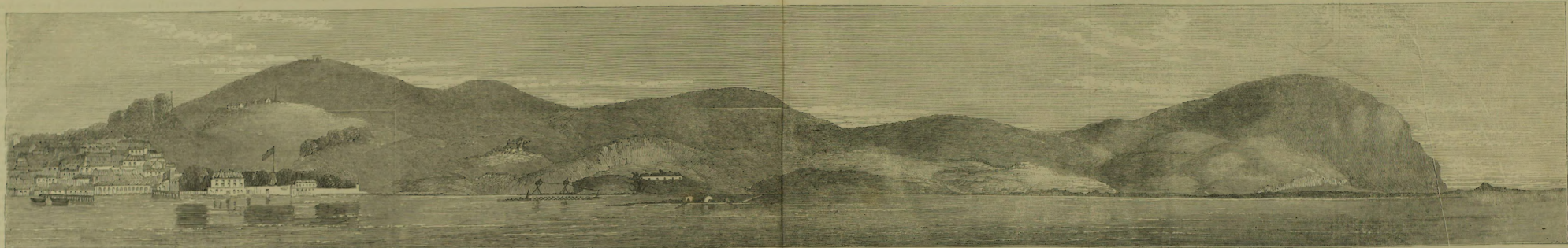
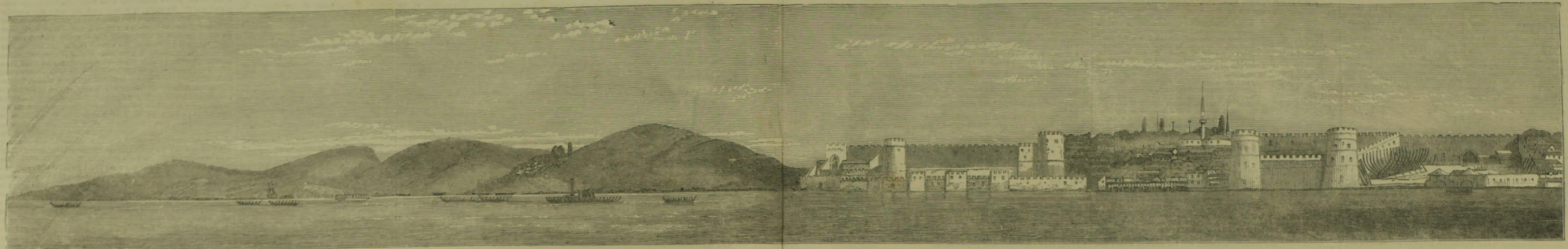
People are divided about the propriety of the correspondence. Mr. Croker's friends think that he is triumphant, and call the day on which the correspondence was published, viz., the 30th of January, not King Charles's martyrdom, but Lord John's; as if Mr. Croker had done for one Russell what King Charles II. did for another of the same name. The Whigs, again, are unanimous in their belief that Croker has done for himself; that, meaning murder, he has committed suicide a second time. Calmer people, uninfluenced by politics, and only weighing the case judicially, take a different view. Lord John has performed his duty very remotely as an editor, by suffering too many passages to remain calculated to give offence to surviving friends; and he has shown his partiality for his political partisans by inserting whatever he could find recorded in their praise. Mr. Croker, on the other hand, has, in his article in the *Quarterly* shown two little tenderness towards the widow of the poet. As we should have been ashamed to have edited the "Diary" as Lord John Russell has edited Moore's, so we should indeed have been unwilling to have written of Moore as Mr. Croker has written, while his widow was yet alive.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF SINOPE, SKETCHED AFTER THE LATE BATTLE.

REMAINS OF STEAMER, FRIGATES, AND CORVETTE.

TURKISH TOWN, PARTLY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

ARSENAL—80-GUN SHIP BUILDING.



GREEK TOWN.

HOUSE OF AUSTRIAN CONSUL.

FISHING STATION.

60-GUN FRIGATE.

6-GUN FRIGATE.

LIST OF THE TURKISH SQUADRON OF FRIGATES UNDER OSMAN PACHA, DESTROYED IN SINOPE BAY, BY THE RUSSIANS, NOVEMBER 30, 1853.

Name of Ship.	Tonn.	Class.	Admiral's Name.	Fate of Admiral.	Captain's Name.	Fate of Captain.	Fate of Ship.	Opposed to.
Nevik ..	22	200	..	..	Edil Bey ..	.. Killed ..	.. Blew up thirty minutes after the action began ..	.. A Russian 50-gun ship. Sailed out.
Nesim ..	52	250	..	..	Hasan Bey ..	.. Killed ..	.. Burnt next day by the enemy ..	.. A Russian 80-gun ship. Sailed out.
Pasali Hah ..	38	400	..	..	Alimabey Bey ..	.. Prisoner ..	.. Burnt by the enemy ..	.. A Russian 80-gun ship, which lost fore and main-top-gallant masts ..
Gal Sedd ..	24	200	..	..	Saly Bey ..	.. Uncertain ..	.. Burnt, destroying an English brig ..	.. main and main-top-gallant yards. Towed out.
Avlinalah (Eng) ..	36	400	Osmen Pacha	Prisoner	Rashed Bey ..	.. Escaped ..	.. Burnt by the enemy ..	.. A Russian 120-gun ship, which lost top-gallant mast, and jib-boom.
Damat (Egyptian) ..	56	500	..	..	Achmet Ibrahim Bey ..	.. Uncertain ..	.. Blew up during the action ..	.. A Russian 120-gun ship, which lost fore and main-top masts, and main-top sailyard.
Nedje Joun ..	24	200	..	..	Hasan Bey ..	.. Prisoner ..	.. On shore, dismantled.	..
Kah ..	56	500	..	..	Edram Bey ..	.. Escaped ..	.. Blew up ..	..
Hagialish (Eng) ..	60	600	Hasan Pacha	(Floating ashore)—killed on landing ..	Cadin Bey ..	.. Killed ..	.. Blew up after the action ..	.. A Russian three-deck ship.
Pakt Marout ..	22	240	..	..	Joel Bey ..	.. Uncertain ..	.. Burnt next day.	..
Taff (steamer) ..	16	300	..	..	Gagn Bey ..	.. Escaped ..	.. Escaped to Constantinople.	..
R. Regli (steamer) ..	4	150	..	..	Ishma Bey ..	.. Escaped ..	.. Burnt next day.	..
	434	4420						

Officers and men killed, drowned, and missing, Turkish squadron, 2841.

Two Russian frigates and four steamers remained cruising outside; still the Russians had 198 guns engaged more than the Turks, and of larger calibre.

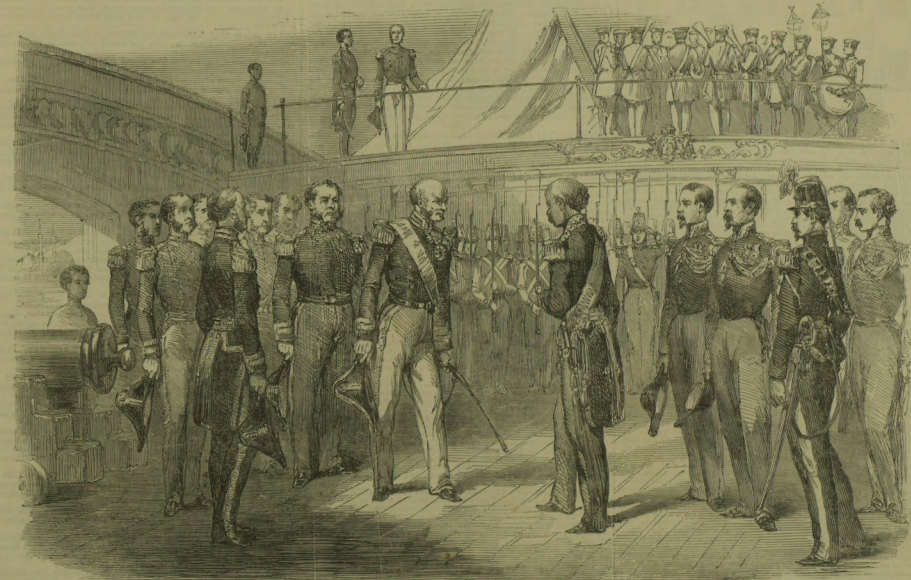
PANORAMA OF SINOPE.

We are enabled, by our obliging Correspondent, Lieutenant Montague O'Reilly, of H.M.S. *Redoubtable*, to present our readers with the accompanying Panoramic View of Sinope, and the inside of the corvette, *Nedje Joun*, 24 guns, ashore. The scene of desolation, with what may be traced the debris of the vessel, will convey an idea of the force employed in the general action between the Turkish and Russian squadrons, and its disastrous termination. The Panorama is sketched from the anchorage of the *Redoubtable*.

In the Picture is shown the greater portion of the Bay of Sinope, with the drifted hulls and shattered remains of the destroyed vessels, exactly as they were found by the *Redoubtable* and the *Megador* steamships. Lieutenant O'Reilly, under an impression that the Sultan would be anxious to know the condition of his frigates, their positions in the Bay, or any fact of the fate of his devoted adherents, had the honour to send, through Admiral Slade (Mushver Pacha) the plan of these details. We append a tabular view of the results, which supplies data not to be found in the accounts hitherto published.

THE VISIT OF GENERAL BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS TO ADMIRAL DUNDAS.

The visit of the French Ambassador, General Baraguay d'Hilliers, to the English fleet while at anchor in the Bosphorus, of which we give an engraving in to-day's publication, took place soon after his arrival in Constantinople. On this occasion the General, who was accompanied in addition to his staff and the personnel of the French Embassy, by Vice-Admiral Hanzlin, commanding the French squadron, Rear-Admiral Jacquot, and Le Barbier de Tinan, was received by Admiral



RECEPTION OF GENERAL BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS BY THE BRITISH ADMIRAL DUNDAS.



INSIDE OF THE CORVETTE "NEDJE JOUN," 24 GUNS.

Dundas, and the officers in command of the English squadron, with the usual military honours—the band playing French and English national airs, and the marines presenting arms.

The latest accounts from Constantinople speak of a military reconnaissance which General Baraguay d'Hilliers proposed making in person on all the points previously examined with great attention and minuteness by his Aide-de-Camp, soon after their arrival at Constantinople, with a view to establish, in case of necessity, a line of defence, and thus protect the capital from an attack on the European side. The General was to be accompanied in this excursion by Tefik Pacha, chief of the staff of the Turkish Minister at War. He was to have left Constantinople on the 16th ult., but the preparations for his departure were suspended the same morning; and the reason assigned was the request to that effect of the Ambassadors, who considered the presence of the General at Constantinople indispensable, in case news of importance should be received from the Black Sea.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LANCASTER.—Mr. Sprockley, the originator of the Liverpool Chess-club, and whose long absence abroad has been an almost irreparable blow to Chess in Liverpool, we are glad to hear, is on his voyage home, and has been unanimously elected President of the Society. There can be no doubt whatever that, under his auspices and direction, the Club will again become as famous as we remember it ten years ago.

ASHEB, MEDICUS, and Others.—Filing it impossible to obtain any redress for the expense and inconvenience he has been subjected to by the sham challenges and acceptance of challenges, of the character in question, we are glad to hear that Mr. Stanton has taken the only course left to secure himself from future annoyance, by putting the whole matter into his solicitor's hands.

ARNOLD, B. T. S., AN OLD PLAYER.—The appointment of Secretary to the St. George's Chess-club rests with the committee. 2. The salary is £100 per annum. 3. We cannot undertake to receive proposals. They should be sent to the proper quarter. 4. Preference, we presume, will be given to English candidates.

F. P., Liverpool.—I get the last volume—that for 1853—of the Chess-players' Chronicle, which contains all the Chess intelligence of the year, and some 750 games, problems, &c., by the best players in the world. 2. Apply to the honorary secretary, Morton Sparke, Esq., and you will have no difficulty in being admitted to the club.

H. C.—I pray remember that the first Solution was equally correct.

S. C. E.—See the notice above to F. F., of Liverpool, and procure the magazine there mentioned.

FITZ., Manchester.—It shall be examined.

T. A. M., Liverpool.—A reply has been forwarded.

DREW.—There is, in such a case no liability attached to either King or Pawn.

M. P., I. S., and Others.—Our last problem, as solved by the author, deserves the epithet we applied to it; but, unfortunately, it admits of a very common place solution, in the same number of moves.

HOLLANDER, J. H. D., and Others.—The solution of No. 518 was found to be imperfect, and is now under consideration.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 518.—I. J., of Henworth; J. P., of Dalston; Derevon, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 519, by Ernest, Almaric, R. D. M., Derevon, J. B. of Bridport, Gorman, J. P. G. P. C., J. W. B. of Wrotham, Swede, Jack of Worcester, F. R. of B., Gtho, J. T. of Henworth, A. C. of Leamington, "Grimsby Docks," J. W. M. C. C., Sigma, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 520, by Sigma, Ernest, Gorman, J. P., Jack of Worcester, F. R. of B., Derevon, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 517.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 6th	P Queens*	2. R to Q R 5th	P takes R
2. K to Kt 6th (ch)	P takes Kt	3. R to K 6th	4. R mates.

* Black has many other moves, but none better than this.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 519.

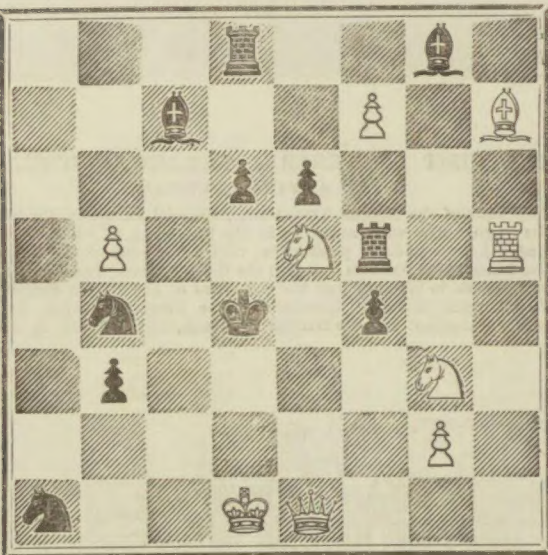
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q 2nd (ch)	K takes Kt on K 5th, or (a)	2. Kt to K R 6th	Anything
		3. Q or Kt mates.	

(a) 1. K takes the other Kt 2. P to K Kt 4th (ch) K takes Kt 3. Q to K R 2nd—Mates.

PROBLEM No. 520.

By W. BIGLAND, Esq.

BLACK.



White, moving first, to checkmate in four moves.

THE REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH DEVON.—The vacancy in the representation of the southern division of Devonshire, by the death of Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart., is likely to produce a severe struggle. Already three candidates, all of long standing in the county, have been named. The three gentlemen whose names have been already freely circulated as Sir Ralph Lopes's successors are his own son, Sir M. Lopes, the present Baronet; Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., of Pynez, near Exeter; and Mr. Lawrence Falk, of Haldon House, eldest son of the Baronet of that name. The general opinion at present is, that Sir M. Lopes has by far the most probable chance of being successful. In addition to his own interest in the south of Devon, which is by no means small, it is stated that he can reckon with certainty on the support of Sir John Yardley Buller, the other M.P. for that division. That this is not improbable may be judged of from the fact that the political views of both honourable Baronets coincide; whilst a matrimonial alliance between the two families is expected to take place at no distant period.

REPRESENTATION OF WEST SUSSEX.—Mr. R. Prime, of Walberton, near Chichester, who has represented the western division of the county of Sussex during the last seven or eight years, on the Protectionist interest, has issued an address to the electors of West Sussex, in which he states that the late hours to which the legislative sittings are usually protracted are so incompatible with the requirements of his increasing years, that he feels called on to resign his trust to younger hands. Mr. Henry Wyndham, son of Colonel George Wyndham, of Petworth-house, is spoken of as his successor, and there is little doubt of the result. West Sussex is, in fact, as much under the control of two or three of the landowners of West Sussex, as ever was Gattos or Old Sarum.

THE WRECK OF THE "TAYLOR."—An inquiry into the causes of the wreck of the *Taylor* commenced yesterday week, at Malahide, before the Dublin county Coroner. From the evidence, it appeared that the entire crew—including captain, stewards, cooks, clerk, and apprentices—consisted of 71 persons. Of these, however, only 26 were able seamen and 11 ordinary seamen. Of the former, 12 were foreigners; all of whom, except two Chinese sailors, could speak English. The complement of seamen required by the Emigration Commissioners is three men to each 100 tons register. The tonnage of the *Taylor* was 1777; so that, according to this calculation, the number of men ought to have been 60. Government ships have generally four men to every 100 tons, even when carrying ship stores. The captain stated that he had engaged the crew himself about a week before the vessel sailed. The whole of the crew, with the exception of the mate, were strangers to him. He had not experienced any obstruction from the want or the inefficiency of hands. The inquest was brought to a conclusion on Monday evening, when the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the parties were drowned by the sinking of the said ship off Lambay Island, and that this deplorable accident occurred in consequence of the highly-culpable neglect of the owners in permitting the vessel to leave port without compasses properly adjusted, or a sufficient trial having taken place to learn whether she was under the control of her helm or not; and we find that Captain Noble did not take sufficient precaution to insure the safety of the vessel by rounding to after he found the compasses were in error; but we consider, from the time the vessel came in sight of land, that he acted with coolness and courage, and used every exertion in his power to save the lives of the passengers.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR RALPH LOPES, BART., OF MARISTOW, DEVON.

THE death of this respected Baronet occurred on the 26th ult. Sir Ralph, the son of Abraham Franco, Esq., by Esther Lopes, his wife, succeeded, in 1831, to the Baronetcy and large estates of his uncle, the late Sir Manasseh-Masseh Lopes, M.P., and assumed, thereupon, by Royal license the surname and arms of Lopes. He was born 10th September, 1788, and received his education at Winchester, and at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated in honours. For several years Sir Ralph sat in Parliament. His first election was for Westbury, in 1814, which borough he represented for a very considerable time. In 1840 he became Knight of the shire for South Devon, and continued as such up to the period of his decease. He was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Devon and Wilts, and was appointed Special Deputy Warden of the Stannaries in 1852.

Sir Ralph married, 8th May, 1817, Susan Gibbs, eldest daughter of the late A. Ludlow, Esq., of Heywood House, Wilts, and leaves several sons, of whom the eldest, the present Sir Massey Lopes, third Baronet of Maristow, was born in 1818.

CHARLES RODNEY MORGAN, ESQ., M.P.

By the premature death of this gentleman—the heir of the great estates of the Morgans, of Tredegar—a vacancy has occurred in the representation of Brecon.

Mr. Morgan had only just completed his twenty-fifth year, having been born at Ruperra House, Glamorganshire, December 2nd, 1828. He was educated at Eton, and entered the Coldstream Guards in 1847. His return from Brecon was the result of a close contest at the last general election.

Mr. Morgan's father, Sir Charles Morgan Robinson Morgan, Bart., of Tredegar, represents the ancient and opulent house of Morgan, which derives its descent from Llewellyn ap Ivor, Lord of St. Clare, by Angharad, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Morgan Meredith, of Tredegar, a descendant of Rhys, Prince of South Wales.

CHARLES JOHN TINDAL, ESQ.

This lamented gentleman, whose untimely death, near Sydney, New South Wales, has been recently announced, was the youngest son of the Right Hon. Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where his father had, in former years, greatly distinguished himself. Mr. Tindal was, for a considerable time, Marshal to his father; and, shortly before the Chief Justice's death, had conferred on him the office of "Registrar of the Acknowledgments of the Deeds of Married Women," now held by Sir John Jervis's son-in-law, Mr. Banks.

The deceased was a member of Lincoln's Inn, a director of the South Sea-Board, and one of the Commissioners of Lieutenancy of the city of London.

JEROME ADOLPHE BLANQUI (AINE).

BLANQUI (aine) JEROME ADOLPHE, who died on Monday the 28th ult., at his own residence in Paris, was the leading member of the French Academy of Moral and Political Science. Like the majority of the French savants, he was the artificer of his own fortune.

Blanqui (aine) was born in 1798, the eldest son of a large family at Nice, an Italian city, which at the time was the chief place of a French department called Alpes Maritimes. After having been subjected to the usual routine of education, he was prepared for the Public Instruction Service, in which he obtained his first experience. He gradually rose in the confidence of successive Ministers of Public Instruction, till he was appointed, in 1825, Professor of History and Economic Instruction in the special School of Commerce at Paris. In 1830, he became director of this institution, and succeeded the celebrated J. B. Say as Professor of Political Economy at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. In 1836, he was elected a member of the Moral and Political Sciences Academy. In 1846, he represented the department of La Cironde in the Chambre des Deputes, an appointment he held up to 1848.

If Blanqui (aine) had never done more to cause his name to be remembered, than discharging officially as he has done his onerous duties, he would still have been inscribed on the roll of fame. From the nature of his original employment in connection with schools, it might very naturally be inferred that he was of homely and sedentary habits. Such, however, is not the case.

M. Blanqui (aine) has travelled throughout Europe, in order to study and compare the different processes of industry and social economy. His scientific excursions through the industrial world may be accounted as follows:—Fifteen travels in France, ten in England, five in Italy, two in Spain, many in Germany, Austria, Servia, eastern countries, and Algeria, several of which have been the subject of important books and scientific memoirs. It was but last summer that the indefatigable economist finished his important work on the agricultural population of France by order of the academy of moral and political sciences.

Above all, the most important work of Blanqui (aine) is the "Cours d'Economie Industrielle," ably delivered at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers: those who heard him, speak of him as an economist of uncommon power and ability, and as one of the most remarkable orators of whom the annals of political science have any record. Fortunately for the scientific world, the valuable "Cours d'Economie Industrielle" has been stenographed and published by M. A. Blaise and Garnier.

WILLS.—The will of Baron Mecklethwait has been proved under £20,000 personalty in this country.—William Edwards, Esq., of Bristol, banker, who died on the 6th ult., has left personalty amounting to £50,000—his son, George Oldham Edwards, Esq., being the principal legatee.—William Knott, Esq., of Surrey, died possessed of £50,000 personalty, bequeathing to the Protestant Dissenters' School, instituted 1714, at Horseshoe, now at Maze Pond, Southwark, £100; Baptist College, Stepney, £100; New College, London, £100; Orphan Working School, Hampstead, £50—appointing his daughter and granddaughter the residuary legatees.—Lady Winnington, of Winterdyne, Worcester, personal estate £20,000—leaving the whole to her son, Sir Thomas Edward Winnington, Bart.—The Rev. William Bengo Collier, D.D., formerly of Chislehurst, but late of Peckham, notwithstanding his well-known benevolence, extending over a long period, has been able, by the aid of a legacy left to him some time since, to make an ample provision for his widow: his personal estate being sworn under £5000.

SPRING CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—The Hon Mr. Justice Erle and the Hon. Mr. Baron Martin, the Judges appointed to proceed and hold the assizes in and for the several counties comprised within this circuit, have appointed the following days for opening the commission in and for each county; namely—County of Southampton (Hants): Monday, Feb. 27, at the Castle, at Winchester. Wiltshire: Monday, March 6, at Salisbury. Dorsetshire: Friday, March 10, at Dorchester. Devonshire: Tuesday, March 14, at Exeter; city of Exeter, the same day, at the same place. Cornwall: Tuesday, March 21, at Bodmin. Somersetshire: Tuesday, March 25, at Taunton.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—On Monday the Hon. Mr. Justice Wightman and the Hon. Mr. Justice Talfourd, the Judges appointed to proceed and hold the assizes in and for the several counties comprised within this circuit, finally settled the days and signed the precepts for opening the commission in and for each county, namely—Berkshire, Saturday, Feb. 25, at Reading. Oxfordshire: Wednesday, 1st March, at Oxford. Worcestershire: Monday, 6th March, at Worcester; city of Worcester, the same day, at the Guildhall of the city of Worcester. Staffordshire: Saturday, 11th March, at the Castle of Stafford. Salop: Tuesday, 21st March, at Shrewsbury. Herefordshire: Saturday, 25th March, at Hereford. Monmouthshire: Wednesday, 29th March, at Monmouth. Gloucestershire: Saturday, 1st April, at Gloucester; city of Gloucester, the same day at the same place.

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Williams, who proceeds on this circuit, and joins Mr. Justice Crompton, at Chester, has also finally fixed the days and signed the precepts for holding the assizes in and for the several counties comprised within this circuit, namely—Montgomeryshire: Tuesday, March 14, at Welshpool. Merionethshire: Friday, March 17, at Bala. Caernarvonshire: Monday, March 20, at Caernarvon. Anglesey: Thursday, March 23, at Beaumaris. Denbighshire: Saturday, March 26, at Ruthin. Flintshire: Wednesday, March 29, at Mold. Cheshire: Saturday, April 1, at the Castle of Chester; city of Chester, the same day, at the Guildhall of the city.

* A book executed after an active inquiry of more than three years and throughout the eighty-four departments of France.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The collectors and comptrollers at all the ports have received directions to transmit to the Comptroller-General, with all practical despatch, the account of charges of management paid out of the Customs' revenue in the quarter ended the 5th instant.

The Belgian Minister of Finance presented last week to the Chamber of Representatives a bill proposing a credit of 1,738,000*fr.*, for the continuation of the defensive works of the country.

The amount of railway calls falling due in the ensuing month, is a little over one million, against £865,981, in last February. The greater portion of the amount called for is by foreign companies, French, Belgian, and Canadian.

The municipality of Madrid has resolved that henceforth the streets shall be lighted with gas during the whole night. Heretofore the lamps have been extinguished on moonlight nights.

The Admiralty have called for tenders for the supply of 14,000 tons of coal, to be delivered at Malta in a short time, for the supply of the fleet.

The Russian squadron returned from Nangasaki, a port in Japan, to Hong-Kong on the 11th December. It brought a report of the death of the Emperor of Japan.

Mr. George Roe, the chairman of the Executive Committee, stated at the meeting of the Royal Dublin Society that Mr. Dargan's losses by the Exhibition amount to little short of £20,000.

The produce of Belgium, the greatest glass producing country in the world, is 50,000,000 feet of sheet glass annually; equal to 22,300 tons, or 25 per cent more than is made in England of both crown and sheet glass.

According to a circular issued by the Custom-house agent, Sydney, the amount of gold shipped from Sydney to England, in 1853, was 1,476,374 ounces; in 1852 it was 990,608 ounces.

The marriage ceremony was performed last month at Rochester (United States) by the "Rev." Antoinette L. Brown, the female preacher.

A M. Schietzenbach, a German chemist, of the vicinity of Baden, has lately discovered means of obtaining a fifth more sugar from beet-root than that vegetable at present yields.

The army in Ireland consists of—Cavalry, 2679; infantry, 17,450; artillery, 1347; total, 21,476. Besides recruiting parties and 13,750 constabulary and staffs of militia.

A letter from Turin of the 13th ult., says that M. de Brenier had continual conferences with Count Cavour, and that a treaty offensive and defensive had been concluded between France and Piedmont.

At a Court of Directors held last week, John Peter Grant, Esq., was appointed a provisional member of the Council of India.

The betrothal of the Princess Maria Anne of Anhalt with Prince Frederick Charles Nicholas of Prussia, only son of Prince Charles of Prussia, took place on the 15th ult., at Dessau. The bridegroom was born in 1828, and the bride in 1837.

Petitions to the House of Commons will be presented from the old-established fire offices, advocating a repeal of the Fire-Insurance duty.

The *Cresus*, which left Southampton on the 11th ult. for Australia, and which called at Lisbon for the Australian mails of the 4th December last, which were detained there, was to leave that port to proceed on her voyage on the 24th ult.

Lieutenant Poole, R.N., has been appointed Admiralty Agent on the Southampton station.

Letters from Alexandria, in Egypt, of the 17th ult., mention that the export of maize has been again declared free, and the prohibition removed.

Letters from Königsberg state that Mr. Sturge and his two friends, who have gone on a mission of peace to the Czar, passed through that town on the 26th ult., on their way to St. Petersburg.

The Swiss National Council voted, on the 27th ult., the establishment of a federal university, comprising a polytechnic school, by 68 votes to 40.

John Mitchell's paper at New York, the *Citizen*, is published. Of the first number, containing an editorial article commending "ribbon lodges," 50,000 copies were sold.

The numbers attending the Museum of Ornamental Art, at Marlborough House, during January, were as follows:—11,365 persons on the public days, free; 583 persons on the students' days, on the payment of 6d. each, besides the registered students of the classes and schools.

No less than fifty-six fatal cases of cholera have taken place at Plymouth, where the disease still exists. The town is stated to be in a filthy condition.—*Medical Circular.*

The docks which the Cunard Mail Steam-ship Company commenced, some time since at Jersey city, New York harbour, have been completed. They extend 500 feet into the river. A large covering, extending over the whole pier, has been erected.

The Earl of Carlisle, who has arrived at Malta from an extended tour in the dominions of the Sultan, is expected to return to this country at the end of the month.

The directors of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham intend to open the building in May next.

The Emperor and Empress of France visited, on Monday, the painting-room of M. Ingres, to examine the painting which he has just terminated for one of the ceilings of the Hôtel de Ville.

The East India Company are about to issue a new copper coin, to be designated a "half-piece," and which shall be of the value of 1-12th part of a rupee, but shall not be a legal tender except for fractions of a rupee.

The packet-ship *Continental* has arrived at New York, after a six weeks' voyage from Liverpool, with the loss of fifty-four of her steerage passengers by cholera.

An extensive movement has taken place among the workmen and sailors of the Tyne and Wear, for an increase of wages.

The municipal council of Genoa has just voted 8500 francs in aid of the subscription for the monument to be erected to Christopher Columbus.

A memorial to Lord Aberdeen from the capitalists, merchants, shipowners, and others, of London, on the necessity for the immediate adoption of a system of agricultural statistics, has obtained many influential signatures.

A "difficulty" about land occurred between Judge Gates and Jonathan Harold, in Sutter township, California: the luminary of the law settled it by shooting Harold through the head. The Judge gave himself into custody, and he has been held to bail.

Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General, is endeavouring to establish vernacular schools throughout India, for the instruction of the masses of the people.

By certain telegraph arrangements now in progress, vessels sighting Cape Clear, Ireland, will be telegraphed to London within an hour.

The Empress Eugénie (of France) having been prescribed exercise, she has a pair of skates made fitted with wheels, and on these she skims the polished floors of the salons in the Tuileries.

Marshal Beresford has bequeathed his estates in Carlow county, with £15,000 to build a house, to the second son of the late General Sir Denis Pack. Capt. Denis W. Pack, Lord Beresford's godson, is to assume the arms and name of Beresford.

During the past year (1853) the value of the exports from London and Liverpool to the Australian colonies exceeded £13,000,000.

The master of the *Jules*, of Paimboeuf, France, reports that, on 21st October last, when in 34 deg. S., and 30 deg. E., he caught a petrel, with a ribbon round its neck, bearing the inscription "Owen Glendower, London."

The lamented Governor of the North-West Provinces of India, Mr. Thomason, has bequeathed the whole of his valuable private library to the Government College, at Agra.

A few days since, as a rope-dancer was performing his feats of agility on a rope placed across the market-place at Venice (Var, in France), he fell head-foremost to the ground, and was killed.

Anna Maria Jones, authoress of the "Gipsy" and some other novels of the day, died last week, in Bermuda, in the most abject poverty.

We are informed by a correspondent that a number of Russian ships that were at Liverpool have been sold to British subjects, and taken over, with the officers and crews, to be navigated under the British flag. Information on the subject has been forwarded to the Board of Trade.—*Shipping Gazette.*

The office of City Comptroller is vacant, owing to the death of Mr. Thomas Saunders. His department embraced all the law business relating to the property of the corporation, and the completion of the purchases for the new streets to St. Paul's and Clerkenwell.

The last accounts from Asia announce the death of the Russian General Prince Orbelian of the wounds which he received in the affair of Baskadykka.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Bart., and Mr. Edward Cooke, Judges of the Bristol and York Courts respectively, in the place of Mr. Arthur Palmer and Mr. E. H. Easley, who have resigned, on the ground of ill-health.

Mr. Loftus Henry Bland, M.P., Home Circuit; Mr. Richard Armstrong, Leinster Circuit; and Mr. John Thomas Ball, Home Circuit, have been nominated Queen's Council at the Irish bar.

THE BEARD AND MOUSTACHE MOVEMENT.

ENGLAND is a conservative country in more respects than one. It loves that which is old. An old church, an old ruin, an old tree, an old custom, all receive popular homage. An old law, even although it be very bad and oppressive, attracts to itself a certain kind of reverence, and is never repealed until after long and wearisome investigations. The English preserve their fashions in the same obstinate manner. They will not suffer themselves to be blown about by every breath of caprice, even although the matter be no more serious than one of taste. Yet, as a people, we are by no means deficient in a love of novelty; but it is only a certain kind of novelty which is successful, one which blows lightly and pleasantly, as a breeze upon the surface of society, but which is seldom able to penetrate into the bones and marrow of the inner life. A Mrs. Hayden may set our tables turning, and turn weak heads at the same time by the mysteries of spirit-rapping; but it is beyond the power of a Mrs. Bloomer to shorten by an inch the petticoats of the women of England. Though the fashions are always said to be changing, the changes, in reality, amount to very little. They do not affect essentials. The conservative spirit sets itself sturdily against any but the smallest and most insignificant innovations. The almost hopeless obstinacy of fashion and custom may be seen in the form of the hat and the cut of the coat—two articles of modern costume that fill painters with vexation and drive sculptors to madness.

Upwards of twelve, if not twenty, years ago the Germans, French, Italians, Spaniards—in fact, we may say, all the Continental nations, quietly though suddenly effected a revolution in the personal appearance of the male of the human species. They seem to have come to the conclusion that there was manly dignity in a hairy face, and that the use of the razor was unnatural effeminacy. They threw aside the unnecessary implement, and wore beard, moustache, and whiskers in all that flowing luxuriance which nature intended. To all objectors there was the unanswerable reply, "The beard grows—ergo, it ought to be permitted to grow; Nature gave it—ergo, it is good." But the English were unconvinced by the argument, and did not imitate the example. They stuck by the custom of their fathers and grandfathers; and underwent the daily martyrdom of shaving, as if it were a point of religion and of duty. The national love for bushy whiskers was never extinguished. The moustache was tolerated, and even admired, in officers of cavalry regiments; but was not endured in any one else. The few who were daring enough to set public opinion at defiance in this respect, ran the risk of being considered members of the swell-mob, or sham foreign Counts and real *Chevaliers d'Industrie*. As for the beard, it was an abomination in English eyes, and was never seen, unless occasionally in aged eccentrics ripe for Bedlam, or on the chins of ancient Hebrews who cried "Old Clo' through the streets of the metropolis. It was in vain to urge that shaving was a nuisance. Every one admitted the fact; but no one was ready to forego the infliction. The dread of being thought odd, peculiar, eccentric was too much even for the wisest of men to overcome. A learned lady once deplored the misfortune of her sex, and the heavy weight of that primeval curse which declared that "in sorrow women should bring forth children." She envied the happier condition of men. "Ah! madam!" said a still more learned person, in reply; "beware your fate no more: the evil you lament is not of frequent occurrence, and does not afflict old age. Think of man's misery, who has to shave every day. You may then decide whose afflictions are the greatest." "But man's are self-imposed," said the lady; and the philosopher was silenced.

Within the last few months, however, a considerable change has been effected in the public sentiment. The thick crust of popular apathy, or hostility, has been broken through; and it seems as if the English, after their heavy resistance, were no longer disinclined to adopt the comfortable and picturesque beards of the men of the Continent, and to abolish the civilised barbarism of the razor. The movement was first commenced by gentlemen who, in foreign travel, had learned, not only the beauty, but the convenience of hair on the chin and upper lip. Artists, with that love and appreciation of the picturesque, which might have been expected in members of their profession, were the next to encourage the hairiness of nature, and became the real *prodromoi* and forerunners of change. They gradually accustomed the eyes of the English multitude to the use of the moustache by civilians. Ultimately, a few musicians and litterateurs gave in their adhesion, and talked loudly of the comfort they derived from letting Nature have her own way. If a man had a taste for the fine arts, they told him his portrait would be vastly improved by a beard. If he were indolent, they showed him how pleasantly and profitably he might encourage his favourite vice by the discontinuance of his morning exercise with the razor. If he had the tooth-ache, they told him hair would prevent the recurrence of the evil. If he were vain of his beauty, the sop to his vanity was that ladies always admired cavalry officers, not because of their fine clothes, but because of the manly splendour of their upper lips! A portion of the press next took up the subject, and medical men came forward to prove, on satisfactory evidence, that to many artisans the moustache was invaluable as a supporter of health; and that, in conjunction with a beard and whiskers, it prevented the attacks of many maladies that afflicted those whose avocations were carried on amid dirt, dust, grit, filings, and smoke; besides being of great service in neuralgic and pulmonary affections. The result is, that we are now in the very thick and heat of a new agitation, and that the friends and foes of the natural face of man write, speak, and assemble in public meetings all over the country to urge their arguments *pro* and *con*, and do battle for the beard, or against it. The ladies have been appealed to; but, having no representative or delegate who can express their collective sentiments, a few individual opinions only have been elicited, and these are strongly in favour of the beard, and still more strongly in support of the moustache. The cause has continued to grow; the police force of whole towns have added hirsuteness to their terrors; stokers, masons, gun-barrel grinders, and glass-cutters have adopted the new mode; and Mr. Muntz possesses no longer the sole or even the grandest specimen of the British beard. Whether Sheffield has yet felt any effects of this embryonic revolution we are unable to state. At a

recent meeting we notice that an Anti-beardite condemned the movement as unscriptural, because he could neither find a command to shave, or not to shave in the Decalogue. The Scriptural knowledge of the objector was barer than his face. Adam must have worn his beard. Abraham is always represented as having had a large and flowing one; and Moses and Aaron are never portrayed, by painter or sculptor, without the manly, and in them, the venerable appendage. The beard of Jupiter is known to every student of art, and that of Homer to every reader of poetry. Even in more recent times, and in our own country, shaving is quite a modern practice. It was not much known in Saxon England; and, if it reached the beard, it spared the upper lip. The practice of shaving came in at the Norman invasion. Among the Saxons none shaved their moustache but priests, and the ploughman ploughed, and the smith wrought at the anvil, with all their flowing hair, both on scone and chin. Those who have any curiosity to know the history of the beard, and how its shape, and even its existence, was regulated and interfered with by Kings and Popes in the olden time, may read with advantage the chapter "On the influence of Politics and Religion on the Hair and Beard," in "Mackay's Memoirs of Popular Delusions, and the Follies of Crowds." They will there learn that shaving the face was a Monkish innovation; and that Protestantism ought, in reality, to protest against the razor. As far as argument goes, the friends of the Beard and Moustache have decidedly the best case. Nature gave the male face an ornament and a protection; and the male Englishman, from the age of twenty to that of seventy, reckoning that he shaves every day, and that the operation of shaving lasts, with all its precursors and accessories, ten minutes, spends 254 working-days of his life in the Sisyphean labour of removing it. It remains to be seen whether Reason or Custom shall prevail, now that attention has been so forcibly directed to the subject. The chances are in favour of Custom; for is not Custom a tyrant? and is not Reason an abstraction which men may respect without yielding it obedience?

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.—SOIREE AT THE WHITTINGTON.—The Association for Promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge will give a *soiree* to Mr. T. M. Gibson, at the Whittington Club, next Wednesday evening, in honour of the repeal of the Advertisement-duty. The meeting, which will, no doubt, be a large one, will be addressed by Mr. Cobden, Mr. Gibson, and other ardent advocates of a free press. Sir John Villiers Shelley has promised to preside on the occasion.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.
Handicap Plate for 70 sovs.—Jessamine, 1. Andante, 2.
Golborne Stakes.—Yestick, 1.
Trial Stakes.—Dead heat between Defiance and Royal George.

THURSDAY.
Hurdle Race.—Squire of Malton, 1. Luck's All, 2.
Handicap Plate for 60 sovs.—Sir Rowland Trenchard, 1. Voucher, 2.
Steeplechase.—Maid of the West, 1.

TATTERSALLS.—THURSDAY EVENING.
LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE.
20 to 1 agst Peter Simple (t) 20 to 1 agst Bourton (t)
8 to 1 agst King Tom 20 to 1 agst Acrobat (o)
13 to 1 — Dervish (t) 33 to 1 — Scythian (t)
30 to 1 agst Peggy (t) 30 to 1 agst Star of Surrey (t)
30 to 1 — Nabob 30 to 1 — Newminster
200 to 3 agst Telford (t)

THE COAL TRADE.—Twenty years ago London was satisfied with a supply of two million tons of coals, but last year it was half-starved with double that amount. Its impatient cry is, therefore, for more coals, and, with the view of increasing the importations, it is proposed to open up the coasting trade to foreign vessels. More carrying power would thus, perhaps, be obtained, but it does not therefore follow that there would be a proportionate increase in the supply of coals to London. The market is extending, and even at present ships have frequently to lie for days before their turn comes to get a cargo. It is obvious, therefore, that until our various statesmen have a much greater quantity of coals at their disposal, the demand will continue to exceed the supply. The retail price of coals in the metropolis was a few days ago 2s. 9d. per cwt. for second qualities, and 3s. for the best, being nearly 150 per cent higher than it was at this time last year. An immense fleet of colliers, about a thousand in number, have, however, left the north-east ports for the Thames during the last ten days, the cargoes of which, and the return of milder weather, will tend to lower the price. Coal freights continue high, being to London 13s. per ton from Newcastle, 13s. 6d. from Sunderland, Hartlepool, and Middlesborough, and 15s. from Seaham.—*Sunderland News*.

A WAY TO FIND ONE'S COUSINS.—Some time since Mr. Russell, a respected inhabitant of Bristol, carrying on the business of a wine-merchant, in Barr's lane, died, leaving a considerable amount of property. Among the legacies mentioned in the will were several sums of £100 bequeathed by the deceased to each of "his cousins." No names were specified; and, consequently, it was open to the whole of Mr. Russell's cousinhood, immediate or remote, to come in and seek to substantiate their claims. We understand that the decision of the executors was final, and that the legacies were restricted by them within the limits of the first cousins and their children. It was expected that about six or seven claimants might possibly appear, and prove their right to the sum. The actual number of those who have come forward has been 59, out of whom only two have failed in making out a case to the satisfaction of the executors! "Good news flies apace," and these cousins have started up in all directions, and from the most remote part of the globe, including New Zealand, Australia, &c. The poet says, "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," but it would appear that, after all, the most touching test of relationship is a legacy.—*Bristol Mercury*.



FAREWELL DINNER TO ADMIRAL SIR JAMES STIRLING, AT CHATHAM.

FAREWELL DINNER TO ADMIRAL SIR JAMES STIRLING.

On Monday night a farewell dinner to Admiral Sir James Stirling, on the occasion of his departure to take the command of the East India and China fleet, took place in a large marquee, very handsomely fitted up in the grounds adjoining the White Swan Inn, Chatham.

Throughout the afternoon the spacious tent, which was one hundred feet long by fifty wide, was crowded by hundreds of visitors to inspect the decorations, which were arranged with great taste. An immense number of flags, bearing suitable loyal and political mottoes, were suspended from the roof and affixed to the sides. Among the guests present were G. Ely, Esq., in the chair, Admiral Sir J. Stirling, the Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley (M.P. for Bristol), W. G. Romaine, Esq., Capt. Baker, Capt. Kains, Capt. Wilson, J. Hulkes, Esq., J. L. Levy, Esq., J. Foord, Esq., Dr. Steele, J. Dulvey, Esq., and a number of gentlemen from Rochester, Strood, and the surrounding neighbourhood. By half-past five o'clock not less than 600 persons had taken their seats, and shortly after that time Admiral Stirling, accompanied by W. G. Romaine, Esq., and a number of other influential gentlemen and political friends arrived. The gallant Admiral's appearance was the signal for a shout of tremendous cheering.

On the removal of the cloth the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given, and then George Ely, Esq., the chairman, proposed the health of Admiral Sir James Stirling, whom he eulogised as a man of whom it might truly be said that the more they knew of him the more they esteemed him. He had come forward at a time when they were anxious to return a Liberal representative to Parliament; but now he was about to quit them to perform a greater service to his country in a distant part of the world, where he would carry with him the love and confidence of his Chatham friends, and their best wishes for his complete success in whatever his duty should require him to undertake (Loud cheers.)

Admiral Stirling rose amid the most enthusiastic cheering. He could not but feel that the reception he had met with was a very high compliment. He stood there as an unsuccessful candidate for the borough; but that fact had not estranged their sympathies. This was gratifying, because it showed that they had confidence in the principles which he and they advocated. He was a Reformer. He belonged to that party which had always been in favour of improving our institutions. At present all parties were in favour of Reform. The only differences of opinion were as to the extent to which reforms ought to be carried. Even the Tories were now advocates of Parliamentary Reform. Mr. Walpole had a Reform measure for conferring votes

upon militia-men; and Mr. Disraeli had another project, which he would, no doubt, bring forward before long. He was anxious, however, to see such a measure of Reform proposed and carried as would remove all desire for change or alteration for many years to come. In conclusion, he referred in very complimentary terms to the conduct of Mr. Romaine during the two contests for the borough. He did not think the electors could have made a better choice; and he hoped, when in another part of the world, to hear of their having triumphantly returned him to Parliament. The time was coming when great events might have to be decided; but—thanks to the advocates of reform in Parliament, and to the measures which have been already adopted for placing our revenue and finances on a secure foundation, and for affording satisfaction and contentment to the people—we were now in a position to defy the world in arms (Cheers). We had nothing to fear, whatever foes we might have to encounter; and it was the proud boast of the Reform party that Reform has brought about the prosperity to which our safety is mainly owing, and to which the happiness and strength of England must be attributed (Loud cheers).

The Chairman proposed "The health of Mr. Romaine," the gentleman who has been invited to stand as their candidate, in the room of Sir James Stirling. The toast having been drunk with all the honours, Mr. Romaine returned thanks; and in doing so expressed his confidence in the wisdom and firmness of Ministers, who were, he was persuaded, determined to redeem their pledges as regards Reform.

A number of other toasts were given and responded to, and the company separated about eleven o'clock.

WRECK OF THE SCREW-STEAMER "OLINDA."

THE columns of the newspapers have, unfortunately, for some days past, teemed with the painful details of shipwrecks, not only on our own coast, but in other climes. The fine steamer the *Humboldt*, on the coast of Newfoundland, through the ignorance of an assumed pilot; the *San Francisco*, through stress of weather, in the Gulf Stream; the harrowing and frightful loss of the emigrant ship *Tuylleur*, in the Bay of Dublin (the verdict on which will be found in another column); and now is to be added to the list that of the fine new iron screw-steamer the *Olinda*, on the Welsh coast.

The *Olinda* left Liverpool for the Brazils on Thursday week, having on board a valuable cargo of fine manufactured goods and about twenty passengers. At the time of the accident she was under the charge of the pilot, who having been unable to land, had intended to

accompany the *Olinda* to Lisbon. Though the weather was unusually rough, it is reported that he took the ship through instead of round the Skerries. Whether that be so or not, it is clear that on Friday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, she struck on the Harry Furlong Rocks, which lie to the eastward of the Skerries. The first official information, containing a statement as to the position of the *Olinda*, was known by a telegraphic despatch to Messrs. Miller and Thompson, the agents of the *Olinda*, received from Captain Hirst, of the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company; and on Saturday the following letter from the chief officer was received by Messrs. Miller and Thompson, Captain Haram having been prevented from writing by being on board the wreck:—

CERYLN, Jan. 27.

Sir.—I beg to report the stranding of the *Olinda* on the Harry Furlong rocks, at 8.45 p.m. yesterday. The ship was in charge of the pilot at the time. Passengers are landed, all safe. Ship was quite dry at low water, and all the crew left the ship. Mails not yet landed. Found the fore cargo-hold full of water. The ship is in a very dangerous situation; if the wind veers to the north-west she will break up in six hours. We have had the steamer *Cambria*, from Holyhead; but she cannot come alongside. Flats will be the best means of saving the cargo, if she holds together. The rudder and propeller are carried away, six feet of forefoot gone, and the rocks through her forward. Masts, &c., all standing. Nothing saved as yet, up to eleven a.m.; blowing hard from west. Captain Haram managed to get on board this morning, and has not yet returned. I am waiting for his coming ashore to open a communication with the ship, and take this opportunity of informing you of our position, as Captain Haram may not have an opportunity of writing himself from being on board, and a messenger is about to leave for Holyhead.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BLOW, Chief Officer.
W. Hadfield, Esq.

The surgeon and one of the passengers arrived in Liverpool on Saturday, and their narrative bears out the impression conveyed in the chief officer's communication, that no blame is attributable to the captain. They state that the passengers were loud in their praises of the calmness and intrepidity which Captain Haram, the chief officer, and the crew, displayed in the trying emergency. They succeeded in lowering the boats without sustaining accidents, and in landing the passengers, although there was a heavy sea at the time. The pilot is an experienced man, having been twenty-five years connected with the port. Before the accident occurred, he stated that he knew the coast accurately, and that there was no danger in running so near the shore.

It is feared that there is little chance of recovering the ship; but there are hopes of a portion of the cargo being saved, three steamstugs, two lumps, fifty men, and diving apparatus having been sent down. Captains Richard and Daniel Green have also proceeded to the scene of the disaster, as well as the representatives of the London and Liverpool underwriters; and Mr. Hadfield, the secretary of the company, has likewise gone for the purpose of attending to the passengers and seeing after their baggage.

A letter from Captain Hirst describes the position and details still farther:—

I was called upon by Lloyd's agent at this place, accompanied by one

of the officers of your steam-vessel, *Olinda*, at 4.40 a.m., stating that the vessel was ashore on the rocks called Harry Furlongs, and requesting me to send a steam-vessel to her assistance. I lost no time in doing so. Steam was raised in the company's vessel *Cambria*, extra warps and men put on board here, and at 7.40 a.m. I proceeded to the *Olinda*; the weather very bad; wind from W.S.W. and S.W., thick with rain, blowing a gale.

great pomp to the Church of St. Lorenzo del Escorial; and, on the 13th, were deposited in the Pantheon of the Monastery.

The accompanying Engraving of the solemnity in the Royal Chapel is from a sketch by M. Benjumea, who has been honoured with a commission by the Queen of Spain to paint a picture of the sad scene.

I arrived near the *Olinda* at 8.40, and found that she was full of water up to the 'tween decks, apparently fore and aft, and had twisted completely round, with her head to the eastward. She hoisted a signal of distress. I signalled her to send a lifeboat, which I observed alongside, as the sea was heavy. She, however, did not do so. I had the *Cambria* cutter manned, and, with some difficulty, reached the ship, and found her with only the commander, two other officers, a Liverpool pilot, and three men on board. I offered to land her mails and any valuables which my boat was capable of carrying in such a sea. I took ten mail bags (there being only fourteen), with her chronometer: all given up to the post-office here at noon, with the exception of the parcel which I had in my charge. I promised to send a boat for the remainder of the mail bags, and did so immediately; but the crew left the ship soon after I pushed off. I sent the boat notwithstanding, but could not get the remaining bags. In the meantime the life-boat was driving to leeward, and could not fetch the shore. I took her into Ceryln Bay, waited, and saw them all landed in safety. I very much fear she will become a total wreck if the wind comes more westerly, and would urge prompt measures to save the cargo and ship if possible.

The *Olinda* was an iron vessel, of 1130 tons builder's measurement, and was built at Port Glasgow by Messrs. Reid and Co. She was a fine screw steamer, and was launched only in April last. Her engines were of 300-horse power, made by Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock. The *Olinda* was valued at £35,000, and the cargo was estimated at £50,000: both, it is said, were insured.

REMAINS OF THE INFANTA OF SPAIN LYING IN STATE.

We are enabled, by an Artistic Correspondent at Madrid, to illustrate this recent solemnity. The Infanta was born on the 5th ult., at half-past ten in the morning; and, next day, should have been baptized with the customary ceremony in the Royal Chapel; but the Infanta being attacked with illness, she was baptized on the 6th, by the Patriarch of the Indies, in her own room, as is usual in such cases of urgency. On the 8th, after having received all the aid which medical science could furnish the Infanta died, at ten minutes past eleven a.m. On the 9th her remains were placed in the Royal Chapel, upon an Imperial bed, the hangings of which are of yellow velvet, embroidered in colours, and fringed with silver. The body was dressed in white cambric, richly worked, and trimmed with costly lace, and a silver girdle. The guard of the corpse was confided to two monteros (grooms) of the chamber, the two major-domos of the week, and two of the Queen's Guards. Thus sumptuously appointed, and surrounded with regal honours, the Infanta lay in state. On the 11th, the solemn Mass of "The Angels" was sung by his Excellency the Cardinal of Toledo; and, at eight o'clock on the morning of the 12th, after the whole population of Madrid had been spectators of the solemn spectacle, the remains were conveyed with



REMAINS OF THE INFANTA LYING IN STATE, IN THE ROYAL CHAPEL, AT MADRID.



WRECK OF THE STEAM-SHIP "OLINDA," ON THE HARRY FURLONG ROCKS, EAST OF THE SKERRIES.

PRESENTATION OF A TESTIMONIAL TO THE RIGHT HON. G. BANKES, M.P.

This interesting ceremonial took place on the 11th ult., at the Town Hall, Dorchester, when the Right Hon. George Bankes was entertained at a magnificent banquet. The Testimonial consists of a massive silver seven-light Candelabrum, from the establishment of Hunt and Roskell. The design represents branches of the vine, dividing at the base. In the centre is the following inscription:—

Presented to the Right Honourable GEORGE BANKES, M.P., by the Magistrates and Inhabitants of the County of Dorset, a testimonial of their sense of his long and distinguished services as Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions. Jan. 11th, 1854.

The Monogram and Coat of Arms of the right honourable gentleman are also introduced. The centre of the piece is formed by four infantine figures, in frosted silver, emblematic of Mercy, Justice, Wisdom, and Truth. Mercy is fondling a dove and a lamb; Justice holds its sword and scale—a novel feature in the latter being the substitution of a steel-yard and one scale, instead of the orthodox “scales of justice;” the reclining figures of Wisdom, and Truth, complete the group.

The entertainment was presided over by the Right Honourable the Earl of Shaftesbury, being his Lordship's first visit to the county on any public occasion, since his valedictory address to the electors at Poundbury. The Hall, which was tastefully decorated, was well filled with upwards of 160 guests.



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE RIGHT HON. G. BANKES, M.P.

The right honourable recipient of the Testimonial was, in early life, appointed a Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer, which office he still holds.

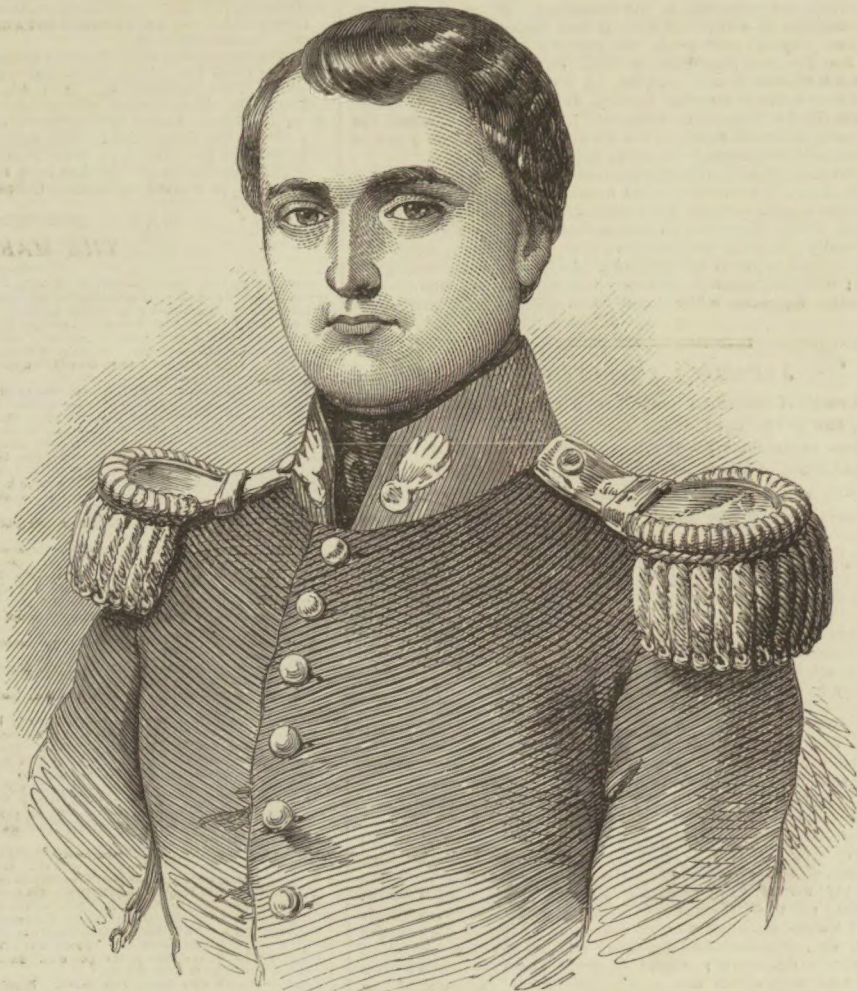
About thirty years since he was appointed Recorder of Weymouth, in the room of Mr. Giles Templeman; and, until the Municipal Reform Act came into operation, he presided at the sessions, where his legal knowledge and ability gave universal satisfaction. In 1828 Mr. Bankes was elected a representative of Corfe Castle, and was also a member of the Duke of Wellington's Government, at its dissolution in 1830: after which he was chosen one of the county members for Dorset. About twelve years since, upon the retirement of Mr. C. B. Wollaston, the right hon. gentleman was appointed Chairman of the Quarter Sessions. He also received the appointment of Judge Advocate, under Lord Derby's Administration, and became a member of her Majesty's Privy Council.

After the customary loyal toasts had been duly honoured, the noble Chairman rose, and, at the close of an eloquent speech, presented the Testimonial to the Right Hon. Mr. Bankes, whose health was drunk with enthusiasm. Mr. Bankes returned thanks. The health of “The Lord-Lieutenant and the Magistracy of the County, coupled with the name of the Rev. Henry Farr Yeatman,” was then drunk; and the rev. gentleman returned thanks. The Marquis of Westminster then proposed the health of “The noble Lord in the chair,” for which the Earl returned thanks. Several other toasts were drunk, including “The Ladies, coupled with the name of Mrs. Bankes.” Mr. Fyler acknowledged the toast in a few brief remarks. Mr. Bankes also returned thanks for the honour done to his lady; and the entertainment concluded with “Rule Britannia.”

PRINCE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

THIS Prince, who stands next but one in succession to the Imperial Throne of France, in default of heirs to the present Emperor, has, of late years, occupied no small share of attention, even in this country, but more especially on the Continent. Now that the Emperor, Napoleon III., is no longer a bachelor, his grand-cousin is the chief object of speculation to those political gossips who busy themselves in devising alliances for eligible and marriageable Princes and Princesses. A short time ago, when the Queen Christina of Spain visited France, attended by her daughters, one of those beautiful young ladies was unceremoniously allotted to Prince Napoleon. More recently still, when a reconciliation having taken place, after an estrangement of years between himself and his near relative the King of Wurtemberg, this Prince was again married by these political quidnuncs, in the most off-hand manner, to a fair cousin of his, a Princess of that Royal family. Hitherto, he has escaped these imaginary matrimonial toils; but his ever-watchful persecutors are again at their benevolent work, and hints have been thrown out of a still more desirable match than would have been either of those indicated. What is more authentic than the apocryphal arrangements is the very important fact announced in the *Moniteur* of Tuesday, that his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, accompanied by Colonel Desmarets, his aide-de-camp, and by several officers of his household, started on that morning for Brussels. The Prince de Chimay left by the same train. Prince Napoleon was received at Quivrain by General Charras; and at Mons the authorities offered their felicitations to his Imperial Highness, the troops being drawn up as he passed. At the Brussels station, his Royal Highness the Duke de Brabant came to receive the Prince.

In this brief but pregnant announcement, we have evidence at once of the importance of the Prince and of his mission. Of the latter, the exact purport has not yet transpired; but the former may be measured by the fact of his selection for a duty on which the independence of Belgium and her close alliance with France are supposed to hang. It is remarkable that the present chief of the Bonaparte family has sought, by all possible means, to conciliate and keep them together. For a considerable time after Louis Napoleon was the *de facto* ruler of France, there existed, publicly, at least, a misunderstanding



PRINCE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

ing between him and his cousin, founded, it is believed, less on personal than on political considerations; but no sooner were their relative future positions defined, than all jealousy appears to have subsided—the Emperor seeking, and the Prince cordially accepting, a reconciliation. One of the first acts of the Emperor was, to determine the position of his cousin in the succession; and the cousin, from having been a Republican and a demagogue of formidable pretensions, at once glided gracefully into princedom and presumptive heirship. It is probable that the Princess Demidoff may have been the mediating instrument in this family re-union. Since that time the young Prince Napoleon has, to all appearance, been a prime favourite. Posts of honour and duty have been liberally awarded him; he came over here on the occasion of the Camp at Chobham; and now he is the Envoy Extraordinary to King Leopold, in a matter too delicate and momentous to be entrusted to less than a Prince of the blood. In point of fact, Prince Napoleon, like his cousin the Emperor, has, in a political sense, sown his wild oats, and Royalty and Napoleonism certainly be come him much more than the rampant Republicanism he enacted while chief of the Mountain.

Prince Napoleon Joseph Charles Bonaparte is the son of Jerome Bonaparte, by his second marriage with the Princess Frederika of Wurtemberg. He was born on the 9th September, 1822, we believe at Trieste. He was, in one sense, the child of misfortune; as his father, when he was born, had already for some years suffered adversity. An elder brother, Jerome Napoleon, who was born in 1814, is dead. The youth of Prince Napoleon was passed, sometimes at Vienna, sometimes at Trieste, sometimes at Florence and Rome, occasionally in Switzerland, and, we believe, in America. At a later period, the Prince resided for a short time in Brussels; but, like most of the other members of his family, he did not, until the last revolutionary period, take any active part in political affairs. On the recall of the Bonaparte family from their long exile, Prince Napoleon was elected to the Constituent Assembly, in which, probably, more from policy and



THE JAPANESE EXHIBITION, IN PALL-MALL EAST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

(Continued on page 100.)

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, will be revived
GUY RANFALL, with the new play, *My Mother's*, by
Cushman. Tuesday, *THE HOPE OF THE FAMILY*, by
Saturday (first and second time), a New Comedy entitled *RAN-*
LAGE. The Pantomime every evening.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—
A MORNING PERFORMANCE of the most favourite
PANTOMIME of the season, *THE THREE BEARS*; or, *Little Silver-*
hair and the Fairies, will take place for the LAST TIME on THURSDAY
NEXT, FEB. 9, on which occasion children under ten years of
age will be admitted to every part of the house, at half-price. Doors
open at Half-past One, commence at Two, and over by Four.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE, Oxford-
street.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—
Monday, *Sardanapalus*. Tuesday and Saturday, *The Lancers*; or,
the Gentleman's Son. Wednesday, *Hamlet*. Thursday, *The Rivals*.
Friday, *The Corsican Brothers*; and the Pantomime every evening.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.—EVERY
NIGHT, *THE THIRST OF GOLD*; or, the Lost Ship and the
Wild Flower of Mexico. On SEA or ICE! With NUMBER NIP;
or, the Spirit Bride. *Messieurs Calcutty*. *Woolsey*, Mr.
Kealey, &c.; Messrs. D. Webster, Kealey, P. Bedford, Leigh Murray, &c.

ASTLEY'S.—Grand MORNING PER-
FORMANCE on THURSDAY NEXT, FEB. 9th.—MONDAY,
FEB. 6th, and during the week, the WISE ELEPHANTS of the
EAST; or, the Magic Gong. The ARRA! and the Pantomime,
BILLY BUTTON'S JOURNEY TO BRENTFORD; or, *Barlequin* and the
Ladies' Favourite.

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE.—
Mr. and Mrs. J. WILLIAM WALLACE will appear on
MONDAY NEXT in Sir F. N. Talford's Tragedy of *ION*, which
will be reproduced with new scenery, dresses, and appointments.
HARLEQUIN KING UGLY MUG every Evening, introducing the
most splendid transformation ever witnessed.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD
THEATRE, Shoreditch.—On SATURDAY and MONDAY,
FEBRUARY 4th and 5th, and every evening during the week. To
commence with the entirely new drama of the SEA of ICE; or, the
Capt. Flanders of Australia. To be followed by the Pantomime of
PLUM-PUDDING and ROAST BEEF.—Prices as usual.

MR. HENRY NICHOLLS' FIRST AP-
PEARANCE on the LONDON STAGE.—Mr. MOWBRAY
has the honour to announce that Mr. Henry Nicholls, the eminent
Dramatic Reader, will make his first appearance at the SOHO
THEATRE, Dean-street, Oxford-street, on FRIDAY next, FEB. 10,
in the character of SHYLOCK. Stalls, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pits, 1s. Com-
mence at Half-past Seven.

THE HIBERNIA, next the Polytechnic.—
Mrs. GIBBS' (formerly Miss GRADON) Musical and Pano-
ramic Entertainment, *THE EMERALD ISLE*.—Scenic and Musical
Traditions, Anecdotes of the Sister Isle. Also, the Magnificent
of the LAKES of KILLARNEY. Reserved, 2s.; Area, 1s.; Private
Boxes, 10s. 6d. Every evening, at Eight. Mornings: Mondays, Wed-
nesdays, and Saturdays, at Three.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC,
including the BERNESE OVERLAND and the SIMPSON,
Every Evening, at Eight o'clock (except Saturday), and Tuesday,
Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at Two. Stalls, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.;
Pits, 1s. Commence at the Box-office every day from Eleven till Four.—Area,
2s.; Gallery, 1s.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

HORN'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS, KEN-
NINGTON.—HENRY SMITH, the celebrated Vocalist, will
give his original and popular VOCAL and PANOAMIC AUSTRA-
LIAN ENTERTAINMENT at the above rooms on the evenings of
THURSDAY and FRIDAY NEXT, 9th and 10th February. The
original songs composed expressly for this entertainment by Messrs.
Stephen Glover and Henry Smith; and the extensive PANOAMIC
Painted by Messrs. Desjardins, Mills, Thompson, Wilson and assistant.
Admission, 1s.; Front Seats, 2s. To commence at Eight o'clock.
And at Kensington on Monday and Tuesday 13th and 14th February.

SONGS and SAYINGS of SAMUEL LOVER.
This eminently successful ENTERTAINMENT will be delivered
EVERY MONDAY, at the MUSIC HALL, STORE-STREET, by Mr.
E. L. HIME, who will sing the following songs:—What Call you do,
Love?—Oh! that Golden Strand—Green and Grey can never agree—
My Old Man—Cupid's First Dip—Fisherman—Mother, he's going
away—The Flying Cloud—Theridand and Mother-tongue—'I'm not
Myself at all—Our Own White Girl—Boxes and Tickets at Duff and
Hodgson's, 66, Oxford-street. Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s.;
Doors open at Half-past Seven; to commence at Eight and conclude
at Ten.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION,
14, Regent-street.—ARCTIC DISCOVERIES.—AN ILLU-
STRATED LECTURE on the NORTH-WEST PASSAGE (the picto-
rial authorities principally contributed by Captain Inglefield, R.N.)
will precede the Pictures of Constantinople, and St. Petersburg, and
(for the last month) the Diorama of the Ocean Mail to the East, India,
and Australia, DAILY at 3 and 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s.;
Reserved Seats, 3s.; Children half-price.

THE most INTERESTING GROUP ever
MODELLED.—Her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert,
Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Royal, the Princess Alice,
Princess Louise, &c., honoured with the highest encomiums.—Madame
TESSARD and SON'S EXHIBITION, Lazarar, Baker-street. Admis-
sion, 1s.; Napoleon Room, 8d. Open from Eleven till dusk, and
from seven till Ten.

THE ESQUIMAUX FAMILY from Cam-
berland Straits, having had the honor of appearing by Royal
Command before Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, at Windsor
Castle, will be EXHIBITED at the LOWER ARCADE EXHIBI-
TION ROOMS, Adelphi-terrace, West Strand, in their Native
Costume, with their Huts, Canoes, and other curiosities of Arctic Life.
Every Afternoon at Three, and every Evening at Eight. The
Illustrative Lecture will be delivered by Mr. Leicester Buckingham.—
Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Children, Half-price.

WELLINGTON LYING IN STATE.
FUNERAL PROCESSION, and ENTOMBMENT.—At the
St. George's Chapel, Hyde-park-corner, the GREAT DIORAMA of
St. George's, as it appeared on the day of the funeral, showing the
whole of the scenes connected with this magnificent and extraor-
dinary event, commencing with Walmer Castle and ending at St. Paul's
Cathedral. Admission, 1s. and 2s. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—CONSTANTINOPLE
IS NOW OPEN EVERY DAY at Half-past Two o'clock,
and EVERY EVENING at Eight. The Lecture is delivered by Mr.
Charles Kenny, and has been written by Mr. Albert Smith and Mr.
Shirley Brooks. Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.

JAPANESE EXHIBITION.—THE FIRST
DIRECT IMPORTATION from JAPAN is NOW OPEN for
Exhibition, at the GALLERY of the SOCIETY of PAINTERS in
WATER-COLOURS, 5, Pall Mall East, for a limited period, as the
Society require their Gallery for their Paintings.—Admission, after
February 4th, 1s.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall-mall.—The
GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of
BRITISH ARTISTS, will be OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, the 6th of
February, and continue OPEN DAILY. From Ten till Five. Ad-
mission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION.—An
EXHIBITION of PICTURES, of the most celebrated French,
Italian, and English Photographers, embracing views of the principal
countries and cities of Europe, is now OPEN. Admission, 1s. A
photograph of Mr. Talbot's Patent Process. One Guinea; three
extra copies for 10s.—Photographic Institution, 168, New Bond-street.

MR. CALDWELL'S ANNUAL FULL-
DRESS BALL will take place on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY
21st, on which occasion no expense will be spared to render this (the
annual) the most recherché of the season. The tickets being limited
on this occasion, an early application is requested. Tickets, including
Supper, 5s. each. Soiree Danstanz every Evening. Admission 6d.
Six Private Lessons, at any hour, 1s. 1s. Deans-street, Soho.

ADAMS' ANNUAL BALL.—Mr. THOMAS
ADAMS has the honour to announce to his numerous Patrons
that his EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL BALL will take place at WILLIS'S
ROOMS, KING-STREET, St. James's, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst.,
when his celebrated Quadrille Band, patronised by the Royal Family,
will be in attendance. Gentlemen's Tickets, 15s. 6d.; Ladies' 10s.
6d., including refreshments. Tickets to be obtained at Mr.
Adams's, Royal Quadrille Office, 77, John-street, Fitzroy,
and at the Rooms. An early application for tickets is par-
ticularly requested. N.B. Master of the Ceremonies, Mr. Frampson.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-
PARK.—Fellows and Visitors are informed that a Specimen of
the GIANT ANT EATER, and an Adult Pair of INDIAN LIONS,
have been added to the Collection. Admission, 1s.; Monday, 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC READING and
CHESS-ROOMS, 5, CAVENDISH-SQUARE.
Noblemen and Gentlemen are respectfully informed that the Annual
Subscription to the Rooms is reduced to Two Guineas, which in-
cludes the entire to the Institution.
B. I. LONGBOTTOM, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-
hall: Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—Mendelssohn's ELIJAH will
be repeated on THURSDAY next, the 9th FEBRUARY. Vocalists at
present engaged.—Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss B. Street, Miss Dolby, Mrs.
Lockey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. J. A. Novello, and Signor Bellotti.
Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d.; or Subscriptions, One, Two, or Three
Guineas per annum, may be had by immediate application at the
Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter Hall. The next Subscription Con-
cert will be on Friday, the 17th February.

MUSICAL WINTER EVENINGS, 1854.—
The Plan of the few remaining Usher Sofas for five reserved
seats may now be seen at CRAMER'S, CHAPPELL'S, and OLLIVIER'S,
Bond-street. Single admissions, half-a-guinea; subscription for the
five concerts, 20s. Tickets will be sent to subscribers in due time.
Moliere, Goffie, Hill, Patti, and Charles Hallé, are engaged for the
FIRST EVENING, FEBRUARY 23rd. Letters addressed to the
Director will be promptly attended to. J. ELLA.

MR. AGUILAR respectfully announces that
his THIRD SOIREE of CLASSICAL and MODERN PIANO-
FORTE MUSIC will take place at his Residence, No. 68, Upper
Norton-street, Portland-road, on SATURDAY, FEB. 11.—Triple
tickets, 21s.; single tickets, 10s. 6d.; to be had of Mr. Aguilar; and at
all the principal Music Publishers.

WEDNESDAY EVENING CONCERTS.
EXETER HALL.—On WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8th, 1854,
MANAGING DIRECTOR'S NIGHT.—SELECTIONS from Ayrar's
"Masaniello," "Crown Diamonds," &c., and other popular Operatic
Composers. After which, Miscellaneous Music, Glee, Ballads, Songs,
&c. Vocalists: Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss B. Street, Miss Dolby, Mrs.
Lockey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. J. A. Novello, and Signor Bellotti.
New-ton Frodham (late Mrs. Alexander Newton). Miss Grace Allvins,
Miss Stabbach, Miss M. Wells, Miss Maria Simpson, Madam F.
Lalache, Miss Lucy Ledger (her first appearance); Mr. Augustus
Braham (last night's engagement); Mr. T. Young, Mr. Leffler, and
Signor F. Labache. Solists: Harry Mullis, Charles Clifton,
Pianoforte, Herr Meyer Dutz; Violin, Mr. Vitti; Cellist, Mr.
Lazarus. Untravelling Band: Conductor, Herr Meyer Dutz; Leader,
Mr. Thirlwall. Director of the Music, Mr. Box. Managing Director,
Mr. W. White. Admission, 1s., 6d., 2s., 6d., and Stalls, 3s.
Programme and Tickets to be had at the Hall.

WHITTINGTON CLUB and METROPO-
LITAN ATHENAEUM.—Weekly Assemblies for Music and
Dancing.—Lectures, Classes, and Entertainments.—Dining, Coffee,
Smoking, and Drawing Rooms.—Library, Reading, and News Rooms,
supplied with 30 daily and 100 weekly and provincial papers, in this
respect offering special advantages to Literary Men. Subscrip-
tions: Two Guineas the Year; One Guinea the Half-year. Ladies
half these rates. Country Members One Guinea the Year.
No Entrance Fee.
New Subscriptions date from the 1st of February.
A Prospectus forwarded on application.
LECTURE on THURSDAY, February 9th, on the LIFE and
GENIUS of THOMAS MOORE. To Commence at Eight o'clock.
Members free, with the usual privilege for their friends. Non-
members, 1s. HENRY Y. BRACE, Secretary.
37, Arundel-street, Strand.

A DELAIDE, PORT PHILLIP, and
SYDNEY.—Passengers and Luggage landed free at Melbourne.
Saloon, 44s.; Cabin, 24s.; and 25s. and 23s.; Intermediate, 16s. and
20s. No Storage. Children half-price. In enclosed Berths, per
first-class Ships. Apply to W. BARNETT and CO., 25, Philpot-
lane, London.

ENCLOSED BERTHS to MELBOURNE.
21s. 6d.—Liverpool BLACK BALL Clippers.—These col-
orated ships sail every fortnight, for Melbourne, Sydney, and
Adelaide. They are all first class, and have made the fastest passages
on record. Cash orders may be sent to Australia from 1st upwards,
and parcels forwarded.—Apply to J. JAFFEY and CO., 7, Great St. Helens,
London; or, to the owners, James Baines and Co., 5, Cook-street,
Liverpool.

CARRIES A GERMAN BAND OF MUSIC.
WALTHER'S LIVERPOOL LINE of
AUSTRALIAN PACKETS. Established in 1848.
Ships. Tons. Destination. To sail.
JAMES CARSON .. 1800 .. MELBOURNE .. Feb. 20th.
ARADIA .. 1700 .. Ditto .. To follow.
These A 1 Clippers sail with Goods and Passengers on the wharf
free of extra charge. Passes 16s. and upwards.
For further particulars apply to JAMES M. WALTHER, 46,
Chapel-street, Liverpool; or to THOMAS WOOLLEY, 15, Fenchurch-
street, London.

FOR SYDNEY direct, has a great part of
her cargo positively engaged, and will meet with quick dis-
patch, the magnificent fast-sailing American frigate-built ship
K. E. 2-3rd A 1, and newly coppered, 1693 tons register, JAMES
AINSWORTH, Commander; loading in the London Dock. This ship
has very splendid accommodations for saloon and second-class pas-
sengers. For terms of freight or passage apply to J. G. MARZETTI
and SONS, Vine-street, America-square. N.B. In the event of a
European war, ships of the above flag will command a preference.

LEVANT SCREW STEAM-SHIPPING
COMPANY.
GRECIAN, EGYPTIAN, ARABIAN,
ATHENIAN, BRIGAND,
ARMENIAN.
LIVERPOOL to SALONICA, with Goods for the Fair of Seres, call-
ing at Malta, Syra, Constantinople, and Smyrna. GRECIAN, DAVID
HARDIE, Commander, is intended to Sail from Coburg Dock, on
SATURDAY MORNING, the 4th FEBRUARY.
For Freight or Passage, apply to LEWIS POTTER and CO.,
Glasgow, or here, to J. W. FAIRCLOUGH and CO., 4, Tower-
buildings West.
Liverpool, January, 1854.

AUSTRALIA.—HALL, BROTHERS,
and CO.'S Line of Packets (established in 1845).—The fol-
lowing first-class Clipper-built Ships, which sail punctually dis-
patched. The Cabins are fitted up with the latest improvements,
and the Passage-money exceedingly moderate:—

Ships.	Com- manders.	Tons Regd.	Tons Brn.	Destination.	Dock.
Africa ..	Fleuvoy	515	800	Port Phillip	Ramegate.
St. Kilda ..	Ingram	104	180	Melbourne	London.
Rattler ..	Smith	522	800	Port Phillip	London.

For terms of freight and passage money, dietary scales, &c., apply
to the undersigned, who are constantly despatching first-class ships to
the Australian colonies.
HALL, BROTHERS, and CO., 3, Leadenhall-street.

STEAM TO INDIA and AUSTRALIA.—
GENERAL SCREW STEAM SHIPPING COMPANY.
INDIAN LINE.—This Company's line of first-class Screw Steam
Ships leave Southampton on the 14th and Plymouth on the 14th of
every month, for CALCUTTA, with the Mails, touching en route at
St. Vincent (Cape de Verde Islands), Ascension, the Cape, Port Louis
(Mauritius), Point de Galle (Ceylon), Madras, and Calcutta; and at the
same Ports on the homeward voyage, with the addition of St. Helena.
SOUTH AFRICAN LINE.—From the CAPE to PORT NATAL
Every Month, in correspondence with the outward and homeward
bound ships to India:—
The Naiad .. 680 tons. | The Cape of Good Hope, 680 tons.
And Sir Robert Peel, 320 tons.
AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Outward to PORT PHILLIP and SYDNEY
direct, touching at St. Vincent (Cape de Verde Islands) only, and hom-
wards by Cape Horn. This service, which has been so successfully
conducted by the "Harbinger" and the "Aurora," will be in future
maintained by the following first-class Iron Screw Steam Ships:—
The Harbinger .. of 1000 tons. | The Jason .. of 2500 tons.
The Crusoe .. of 2000 tons. | The Golden Fleece of 2500 tons.
And the Prince, of 2700 tons.
One of these Ships will leave Southampton for Port Phillip and Syd-
ney in the First Week in every Alternate Month.
Rates of Passage Money from £35 to £50.
Full particulars as to Freight, Passage Money, &c., may be obtained
at the Company's Offices, No. 1, Adelaide-place, London-bridge.
January, 1854. J. L. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

SHIPPERS to the COLONIES are respect-
fully informed that RITCHIE and McALL are now prepared to
execute Orders for PRESERVED SALMON, FRESH and RED
HERRINGS, and every variety of FISH, GAME, and SOUPS, ready
for immediate use. These articles are in great demand, and yield
large profits. Every article of the best description, and guaranteed to
keep in preservation for any number of years, in any climate.—137,
Houndsditch.

IRON HOUSES, STORES, and DWELL-
INGS.—JOHN WALKER (son of the patentee of corrugated
iron), original inventor of iron buildings, builder, and general con-
tractor, invites merchants, shippers, and others, to inspect the
various IRON STRUCTURES, now erected at his works, Millwall,
Poplar; consisting of all sizes, in dwellings, shops, with mahogany
cushes and plate glass fronts, equal to many in our best streets in
London; stores of all sizes, two, three, and four stories high, one in
particular, 300 feet long by 150 feet wide, acknowledged to be the
finest ever manufactured; wooden houses of all sizes, of most tasteful
designs. The Royal Branch Mint for Sydney, an iron bridge 100 feet
span, and several other important structures in course of erection for
Australia. For cards to view apply at John Walker's offices,
corner of Arthur-street West, London-bridge, where the highest testi-
monials may be seen from most eminent merchants.

LEAMINGTON SPA.—REGENT FAMILY
HOTEL and BOARDING-HOUSE conducted by a Proprietor,
on the Continental system. Suites of Apartments for Families; a
P. and T. Hall; at Moderate Charges, including attendance; Table
d'ôte. To be served with Board and Residence, £2 2s.; Hunter
(fees unaltered), per week, £1 1s.

CANCER HOSPITAL, LONDON and
WEST BROMPTON.—His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of CAN-
TERBURY will preach a SERMON on SUNDAY next, the 5th day
of FEBRUARY inst., at ST. MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, Newington
Bury, Surrey, and at the Church of the Cancer Hospital, No. 1,
Cannon-row, Parliament-street, Westminster (for Out-door Patients),
and West Brompton (for In-door Patients).
Divine Service will commence at Eleven o'clock precisely.

ART UNION of LONDON (by Royal
Charter).—Every Subscriber of ONE GUINEA will have an
impression of a Large PLATE of deep antique and historical
impression, TILBURY FORT—WIND AGAINST TIDE. By J. T.
Willmore, A.R.A., after G. St. Paul, R.A. The impressions will be
ready on the 15th inst. Each Subscriber will be entitled to select
for himself, as heretofore, a Work of Art from one of the Public Ex-
hibitions.
GEORGE GODFREY } Hon. Secs.
LEWIS POCOCK }

444, West Strand, Feb. 1, 1854.
BOSTON, SLEAFORD, and MIDLAND
COUNTIES RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given that the
First Ordinary GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held
at the EUSTON HOTEL, Boston-square, London, on SATURDAY the
16th FEBRUARY inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon. The Books
for the Register of Transfers of Shares in the Company will be closed
from Saturday the 4th to Saturday the 11th day of February inst.,
both inclusive.
By order,
HERBERT INGRAM, Chairman.
ALFRED WRAGGE, Secretary.

Valuable and Well-secured Improved Rents, in the Grosvenor Estate,
amounting to £120 per annum, arising from Houses situated in Davies-
street, Berkeley-square, and in Grosvenor-place, £20 per annum,
arising from Houses in Westbourne-park-road, Paddington.

MR. BEADEL has received instructions from
the Executors of the late Wm. White, Esq., to SELL by
AUCTION, at the MART, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, at
Twelve, in Sixteen Lots, the following very desirable INVESTMENTS:
including Improved Rents, on the Grosvenor Estate, amounting to
£120 per annum, arising out of the houses and premises Nos. 3, 4, 4A,
8, 8A, and 9A, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, held under the Marquis
of Westminster, for an unexpired term of 32 years; also Improved
Rents, arising from the houses Nos. 25 to 35A, Westbourne-park-road,
Paddington amounting to £90 per annum, and held under a lease from
the Great Western Railway for 91 years, from March, 1845, with the
right of perpetual extension, at a nominal ground rent. Particulars
may be obtained of Messrs. J. C. and H. Freshfield, solicitors, New
Bank-building; at the Mart; and of Mr. Beadel, 25, Gresham-street.

An Annuity of £150, secured upon Freehold Land in the parishes of
Finsbury and Great and Little Bardsfield, in the county of Essex,
together with a Policy of Assurance for the sum of £1,800.

MR. BEADEL has received instructions from
the Executors of the late William White, Esq., to SELL by
AUCTION, at the MART, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, at
Twelve, in one Lot, an ANNUITY of £150, payable quarterly, during the life
of a lady, now to her 45th year, and charged upon freehold lands in
the parishes of Finsbury and Great and Little Bardsfield, in the
county of Essex, of the value of at least £100 per annum, and a
POLICY of ASSURANCE for the sum of £1,800, effected upon the life
of the Annuitant with the Asylum Life Assurance Company, and
payment of the annual premium of £35 10s. Particulars may be ob-
tained of Messrs. J. C. and H. Freshfield, 30, Leathers, New Bank-build-
ings; at the Mart; and of Mr. Beadel, 25, Gresham-street, City.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.
—The Executive Committee have fixed the ALLOTMENT
of the CASTLE-HILL ESTATE, at READING, in Berkshire, at the
Office, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH the
1st. Plans of the Estate (price 6d., with 2d. to cover postage) will be
ready on and after the 1st of February, and may be had of the Secre-
tary. CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN.

PUBLIC MEETING at READING.—The
MODE of ALLOTMENT of the CASTLE-HILL ESTATE,
READING, will be explained at a PUBLIC MEETING, at the TOWN-
HALL, READING, on MONDAY EVENING, the 22nd of FEBRUARY,
by a deputation of the Executive Committee of the CONSERVATIVE
LAND SOCIETY.

THE MALVERN HILLS.—A PUBLIC
MEETING will take place at the LECTURE ROOMS, FOR-
GATE, WORCESTER, on MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27th, at
Seven o'clock, at which deputation of the Executive Committee of the
CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY will be present to explain the gen-
eral objects of the FREEHOLD FRANCHISE under the Act of 1845,
of Allotment of the Estate recently purchased at West Malvern, for dis-
tribution amongst the Shareholders.

AGENTS for the CONSERVATIVE LAND
SOCIETY.—The Executive Committee having definitively ar-
ranged the new conditions for the appointment of agents for members
in every part of the United Kingdom, and an increased remuneration
having been fixed, persons desirous of securing agencies for mem-
bers, are requested to apply to the Secretary, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand,
London.

SIX PER CENT BONUS and PAYMENT of
INTEREST.—THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The
Shareholders are particularly requested to forward their pass-books,
without delay, to the offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, in
order that the accounts of the members with the Society, may be made
up to the end of the first financial year on the 30th of September last,
in pursuance of rule 15. The holders of uncompleted shares are in-
formed that the Bonus of Six per Cent placed to their credit in the
books of the Society has not yet been entered, and that the Bonus of
completed shares will be duly posted in the pass-books. The holders
of three per cent, in addition to the guaranteed three per cent interest
up to the 29th of September last, are requested to send in the Office,
or to the Secretary, who will forward the amount and form of receipt.
On the 29th of September, the interest allowed on completed shares,
and on payments of a year's subscription and upwards, will be five
per cent.
CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.
—The following returns show the progress of this Freehold
Franchise undertaking from its commencement to the Fourteenth
Public Drawing. The number of Shares issued and cash received
during the first five quarters are as follows:—

Date.	Shares in Progress.	Shares com- pleted.	Total.	Cash.
1852—Sept. 7 to Dec. 24	1369	157	1526	£12,141 11 0
1853—Dec. 24 to Mar. 24	1317	83	1400	5,083 0 6
June 24 to ..	1462	217	1679	17,401 15 3
Sept. 29 ..	1310	168	1478	15,123 18 11
Dec. 24 ..	1517	113	1630	20,302 2 11
Total ..	7025	729	7754	£75,377 8 7

Shares taken from the 7th of September, 1852, to the 14th pub-
lic drawing on January 14th, 1854 8105
Shares on the Order of Rights by completion, by public draw-
ings, and by seniority 2224
Last Share Number on the Order of Rights by seniority .. 712
Subscribed capital £420,000 0 0
Paid up 83,079 10 6
Bonus realised on shares during the first year .. 6 per cent.
Interest now allowed on completed shares, and in
payments of a year's subscription and fees
and upwards, in advance 5 per cent.
Alotted purchased 16
Ready for allotment 8
CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.
33, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, Jan. 14, 1854.

FIFTEENTH PUBLIC DRAWING.—The
Shareholders of the CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY are
informed, that the Fifteenth Public Drawing for Rights of Choice on
the Society's Estates, is fixed for SATURDAY the 11th of FEB., at
noon precisely, at the offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand. All shares
taken up to the time of placing the full numbers of the uncompleted
shares not on the Order of Rights, in the White will be included in
this Drawing. Members are respectfully requested to refer to the
Pass Books, or to their Agents, to be sure that their subscriptions are
not in arrears up to the date of the drawing.
CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

FIVE PER CENT INTEREST.—THE CON-
SERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY is Enrolled under 6 and 7 Will.
IV, cap. 32, and was established in September, 1852, for the pur-
pose of aiding Members of all classes, in every County, to obtain the Free-
hold Franchise, and as one of the best and safest investments of the
day. There is not the slightest partnership liability, and whenever a
Shareholder wishes to draw out his money, the prompt withdrawal of
shares is secured. A completed share, bearing Five per Cent interest,
costs £52 5s. 6d., and the taking of allotments is
entirely optional. A year's Subscription and Fees on a single share,
£5 3s. 6d., bearing Five per Cent interest. Monthly payments, 8s. per
share, and is every three months, for quarterage. The first payment
of a new Member is 12s. 6d., including 2s. 6d. entrance fee, is for
Pass-Book, and is, quarterly. Prospectuses containing the First
Annual Report of the Executive Committee, and the audited State-
ment of the Society may be had of
CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

LITHOGRAPHY.—Messrs. DAY and SON,
Lithographers to the Queen, having built suitable and most ex-
tensive premises, larger and more appropriate than any other estab-
lishment in the world, are now prepared to carry out with greater
perfection and despatch, and more economically, all those higher
branches of artistic lithography for which they have so long been
pre-eminent. Colour-printing, as perfected by them, is rendered
available, from the rapidity and economy with which it is produced,
for every purpose of illustration, either fac-similes of pictures or book
plates; likewise to the production of pattern-books, show cards, &c.
Every description of engineering, drawing, plan work, all kinds of
commercial work executed for professional persons or the trade,
with a rapidity and superiority of style hitherto uncombined. Esti-
mates given.—17, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

THE ORPHAN'S PRAYER. By GEORGE
LINLEY. This beautiful Composition was written, com-
posed, and presented to the Commercial Travellers' Orphan School, by
the Author.
Published for the exclusive benefit of that Institution, by JULIEN
and Co., 214, Regent-street, London.

PASSED AWAY to HEAVEN.—JOYFUL,
JOYFUL SPRING.—THE SPRING and the SUMMER BOTH
ARE PASSED.—SAY, MY HEART, CAN THIS BE LOVE. By W. VIN-
CENT WALLACE. "These four songs, within the compass of a
moderate mezzo-soprano voice, are among the best English songs
that have been published."—Athensum, Nov. 19th.
CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., Regent-street, London.

SILAS.—The following DUETS by the
above eminent composer are now ready:—La Primavera, 3s.;
Duet in D (No. 1, Op. 23), 2s. 6d.; Marches Turques (No. 2, Op. 23),
3s. 6d.; Andante in G Major (No. 3, Op. 23), 3s. 6d.; Duet in A Minor
(No. 4, Op. 23), 3s. 6d.;—CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street,
Branch Establishment, 167, North-street, Brighton.

I TRUST NO MORE IN THEE. New Ballad,
Music by R. F. HARVEY; words by STEPHEN ESHING-
TON, Esq.—Dublin: published by S. J. EIGHT, (first door, street);
and may be had at all Music-sellers in London. Post-free, 2s.

NEW SONG, "NEVER REPINE." Com-
posed by E. L. HIME, Author of "Look always on the Sunny
Side," "We yet may meet again," "So Dear art Thou to Me," &c.
Price 2s. (sent postage free). "This animated and striking song by
the composer of this immense favourite, 'Look always on the Sunny
Side,' will, from its effective character, become one of the most popu-
lar gems of the ensuing season."
London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG.—I'VE BEEN THINKING.
By the composer of "Will you love me than as now,"
"Norah Macrae," "I'm a Merry Laughing Girl," "You ask me if I
love you," &c. Price 2s. (sent postage free). "This arch and pretty
song is an agreeable companion to 'A Young Lady's No,' by the same successful composer. Miss Poole,
who sang the latter ballad, would find 'I've been thinking' equally
effective."—Musical Review.
DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

(Continued from page 98.)

rather than to advance its interests; and it would be as a counterpoise to the damaging intervention of such maladroit exponents of Roman Catholic policy that Lord Castlerosse, and some others who resemble him, would become useful to their country as well as to their church. The family to which the noble Lord belongs numbers among its ancestors martyrs to the cause of that church. The holder of the Earldom in the reign of James II. forfeited, for himself and his family, the titles and estates, by reason of his adherence to the cause of James. The attainder, it appears was not reversed; but the fifth Earl from him of whom we speak, was invested with the titles enjoyed by his predecessors. The next holder after him also enjoyed an English barony, but on his death the title became extinct.

MR. THOMSON HANKEY, JUN.,

SECONDOR OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

This gentleman is one of the high mercantile aristocracy of the city of London, of whose position it is remarkable that they should so often find a difficulty in entering Parliament, and then only through small boroughs, while mere pretenders, without a tithe of their power, influence, or character, command the votes of thousands in the boroughs attached to the metropolis. Mr. Hankey is the son of Thomson Hankey, Esq., of Portland-place, by Martha, the daughter of Benjamin Harrison, Esq. He was born at Dalston, near London, in the year 1805; and he married, in 1830, Miss Apolline Agatha Alexander, half-sister of the late Lord Chief Baron Alexander.

He was elected at an early period of his mercantile career a Director

**MR. WARNER, M.P. FOR NORWICH.**

of the Bank of England; and in 1849 was selected by the Court to fill the office of Deputy-Governor; and, after two years' service in that capacity, he was elevated to the important position of Governor of the Bank of England. The urbanity of his manners rendered him deservedly popular among his colleagues; and his assiduity in business earned for him the respect of all with whom he came officially in contact. During his tenure of office, many important reforms and improvements were introduced in the administration of the Bank; and the great interest which he took in instituting a reading-room and library for the use of the officials and clerks of the establishment, will cause his name to be remembered by those on whom such a benefit has been conferred. Although devoted to his commercial pursuits, Mr. Hankey has always taken a lively interest in City politics; and his name will occur to the

reader in connection with public meetings, but only on very important occasions. He is a decided Liberal, and a supporter of the present Administration in regard to Free-trade and Parliamentary Reform; but he goes beyond them in their collective capacity, in so far as he is favourable to the Vote by Ballot.

Mr. Hankey made an effort, in 1852, to enter Parliament. In June of that year he, together with his near relative, Mr. John Alexander Hankey, contested Boston against Mr. Heathcote and Mr. B. B. Cabbell. He was unsuccessful, polling only 148 votes, while his relative polled 437—the lowest number of the successful candidates being 490. In June, 1853, he contested Peterborough against Mr. George Hammond Whalley: who had, in the November previously, defeated Mr. George Cornwall Lewis, but was unseated on petition. At the new election, Mr. Hankey polled only 215 votes, to 236 polled by Mr. Whalley but, on an inquiry before a committee, 24 votes were struck

**MR. THOMSON HANKEY, M.P. FOR PETERBOROUGH, SECONDOR OF THE ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

off Mr. Whalley's poll, and Mr. Hankey was declared duly elected. It appears, however, that his antagonist is returning to the charge; for, on the opening night of the session, Mr. Banks presented a petition, setting forth that there had been, amongst other things, an informality in the preceding decision, the usual fourteen days for petitioning not having been allowed; and praying for permission again to present a petition against the return of Mr. Hankey, as if that decision had not taken place.

Mr. Hankey has always supported Liberal politics, and has been a strenuous supporter of the principles of Free-trade. On that account, as well as from his position in financial matters, he was selected by Government to second the Address to her Majesty on the present eventful meeting of Parliament. The speech which he made on that occasion justified the choice of the Government, and gives promise of his proving an efficient and useful member of the Legislature.

MR. WARNER, M.P.

Mr. Edward Warner, who has sat for Norwich since July, 1852, is the eldest son of the late Edward Warner, Esq., of Walthamstow, in Essex. He was born at Walthamstow, in 1818; and married, in 1848, Maria, the daughter of Thomas Carr, Esq., of New Ross, in the county of Wexford, the widow of Mr. Hibbets.

Mr. Warner was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he took first-class honours in mathematics, in 1840, and obtained the two open mathematical scholarships in 1841. In 1844 he took his degree of M.A. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in the year 1850, but he does not practise. He is a magistrate of the county of Essex.

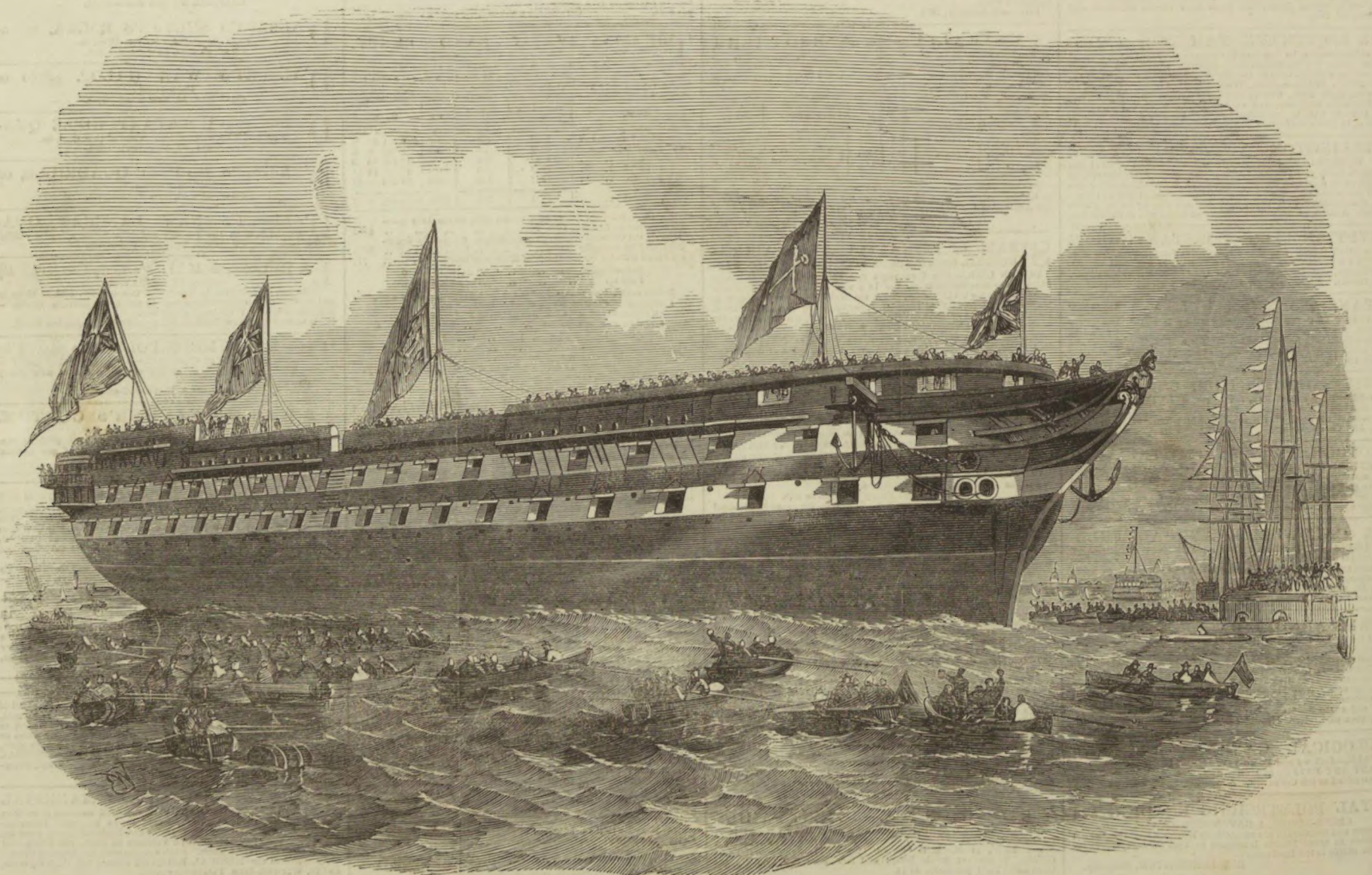
Mr. Warner is a thorough-going Liberal—a Free-trader and financial reformer, and an advocate of an extension of the suffrage, of the ballot, and of a reform of the Established Church.

THE HON. A. G. J. PONSONBY, M.P.

This gentleman, who has but little exceeded his majority, has already been in Parliament a year and a half, during which time, however, he has taken but a small share in political discussion. As his name almost imports, he is a Whig, but he carries his Liberal principles within the confines of what is termed Radicalism, in so far as he is not only favourable to the Ballot for electioneering purposes, but has voted for it in the House of Commons. Mr. Ponsonby is the youngest son of the first Lord de Mauley, who was for some years a member of the House of Commons, and was elevated to the peerage in the year 1838. The mother of Mr. Ponsonby is the Lady Barbara, daughter and only child of the fifth Earl of Shaftesbury. Mr. Ponsonby was born in 1831, and is unmarried. He is a Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards. He is

**THE HON. A. G. J. PONSONBY, M.P. FOR CIRENCESTER.**

also a Deputy-Lieutenant of Hampshire, to which office he was nominated in December, 1852. With the sole exception of his support of the Ballot, Mr. Ponsonby's political views assimilate with those of the leading Whigs. He is a Free-trader, and prepared to give an extension of the franchise. Although not in the habit of speaking in Parliament he has already given evidence of ability in this respect. He was first returned for Cirencester, in July, 1852, and he continues to sit for that borough.



LAUNCH OF "THE HANNIBAL" STEAM SHIP FROM HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD, AT DEPTFORD.—(SEE PAGE 98.)